Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1877. NUMBER 45.

THE WORLD
—FOR—
1878.

...its prepossessions (which ... The WORLD has been ... independent, most scholarly ... in the metropolis." "It is ... interesting, bright, decent fair ... It does wrong wittingly to no ... party. It ... and no party. It ... importance earnestly and ... It seeks to make its ... as agree- ... and as a faithful guide and ... It ... regards the recent vic- ... with which it by preference ... triumphs gained by ... but as the unmistakable ... of the genuine popular ... in government, for a ... of the public service ... the aims of our party. ... and wherever the Dem- ... right to this popular ... it belongs; it will resolutely uphold it; ... or attempts ... THE WORLD ... denounce it. In a ... the Democratic par- ... of the public service. It ... public service to exist for the ... party.

The Weekly World

... of the week, presented in a ... the best of the many ... by the correspondents from ... and entertaining ... interest to the public. ... continued from week ... for THE WORLD by the ... principal markets of the ... a granger de- ...

... paper for the family. ... postage free. (In ... $1 00

... An extra copy for club of ... Semi-Weekly ... addressed, ... fifty, separately ...

The Semi-Weekly World.

... postage free ... $2 00
... " " extra copy for club of ... 1 00
... WORLD ...
... 1 year, postage ... 2 75
... " " ... 3 00
... 6 months, postage ... 1 50
... " " ... 4 25
... " " ... 2 25
... " " ... 2 00
... Literary Re- ...
... 1 year, post- ... 1 50

... Send Post Office ... of registered letter, ... at our risk. ... be made at any time ... Specimen cop- ... will be sent you wherever ...

FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOR.
AN EQUAL CHANCE FOR ALL.
LIBERAL PREMIUMS

... shown THE WORLD shall ... 1878 the money for ... be paid to any one ... for a year to ... who gives a first prize

$300.00,

$200.00,

... largest lists of subscribers,

$100.00 each,

... largest lists of subscribers,

$75.00 each,

... next, six prizes of

$50.00 each,

... next, eleven prizes of

$25.00 each.

... competing for these pri- ... addition to the regular ... specify their intention ... for full instructions. ... WORLD to subscribers at less ...

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

... letters to ... WORLD," 35 ... ark Row, New York.

... before January 1 will ...

"WEEKLY WORLD"

ONE DOLLAR.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

... IFIC PAPER IN THE WORLD. ...

... bar, including Postage. Weekly, ... Vol. 1 000 Book Pages. ...

... AMERICAN is a large First ... of sixteen pages, ... profusely il- ... ; representing ... the most recent Ad- ... including Me- ... Engineering, ... Hydraulic Ex- ... Steel and Metal ... Chemical Processes, ... Iron, Steel and Technology, ... New Machinery, New ... Improvements per- ... Mining, Mining, ... Patents, Animal ... New and Interesting ... Horticulture, the Home, ... Social Science, Na- ... Curiosities, etc., etc. ... Reports, by emi- ... Departments of Science, will ... American; the whole ... large, free from tech- ... illustrated with engravings, and ... and informative character. ... The Scientific Amer- ... a continuance of progress ... which it certainly is. It ... every Family, Reading ... Professional Men, Business ... Students. Terms, $3 20 ... year, which includes pre- ... Subscription to Clubs and ... Single copies, Sold by all ... Remit by postal order to MUNN ... Park Row, New York. ...

IMPORTANT. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had the largest ex- perience in the business, and can advise, free of charge, whether an invention is probably patentable or not. In the Scientific American are published from time to time notices of inventions recently patented through this agency, with the name and residence of the patentee. Any person who has made a new discovery or invention can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained by addressing the undersigned. Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D.C.

TABLE.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED in every town ... MENT ... to procure subscri- ... for the WORKING ... The Premium Steel Engraving, ... The Printing of the saviour in ... expected to each subscriber; for ... and we are issued from week ... This picture is universally ... to every household. Ex- ... monies paid to Agents. ... and Agent's outfit. ...

... ing ... ch Patent ...

1877. THE 1878.
UNRIVALLED,
The Cheapest,
The Ablest,
And the Best
8-PAGE WEEKLY
FAMILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

READ IT AND YOU WILL NOT DO WITHOUT IT.

THE PITTSBURGH
WEEKLY TELEGRAPH!
An 8-Page Paper. Only $1.

DEVOTED TO—
I. Literature and Art.
II. Choice Miscellany.
III. Scientific Discussion.
IV. Social Topics.
V. Wit and Wisdom.
VI. Home and Foreign News.
VII. Agricultural Interests.
VIII. Household Economy.
IX. Live Stock Markets.
X. Grain and Produce Markets.
XI. Congressional Reports.
XII. Telegraphic News.
XIII. Editorials on all Live Topics.

In short it is the most complete Weekly journal in every detail now published, and will be under the personal editorial supervision of Mr. W. A. TURNER, the well known editor and author, and a large corps of able assistants.

Being Strictly Independent

in all things, and untrammelled by cliques and combinations, it will have no other end to serve than to merit, interest and instruct its readers.

A Grand Special Feature

which will commend it to Farmers in particular, and to all others in general, will be its complete, eliminative and strictly reliable Live Stock and other Markets, look at our unequalled

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

Single Copy, per year ... $1 25
Clubs of 5 and less than 10. ... 1 15
Clubs of 10 and over. ... 1 00

The price at which we furnish THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is but a trifle more than the cost of paper, type, &c., and we count on a generous public for a sufficiently large patronage to reward us for our efforts in supplying them with a household newspaper that has and can have no rival in excellence and cheapness.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Published every evening except Sunday, the newsiest, brightest and most entertaining daily published in Pittsburgh, containing all the news of the day, by Associated Press and Special Dispatches, Congressional Reports, Markets, &c., and edited with the highest ability, will be sent to any address, postage paid, for $6 per year. Wherever we may have carriers or agents THE DAILY TELEGRAPH will be delivered at 15 cents per week.

Now is the Time to Subscribe,

and begin with the beginning of winter, when so pleasant a companion will be welcomed to every fireside. Money may be sent by draft, Postoffice order, or in registered letters. Address all communications to THE TELEGRAPH, 122 and 124 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Send for a specimen copy.

[11-23-4t.] RALPH HAGALEY, Prop'r

Success Unprecedented

in the history of similar enterprises has attended the publication of the

PHILADELPHIA
WEEKLY TIMES.

The Largest, Cheapest and Brightest Weekly in the Union.

56 COLUMNS OF THE CHOICEST READING, embracing all that goes to make a FIRST-CLASS LIVE WEEKLY PAPER

☞ The Grand and Distinctive feature of THE WEEKLY TIMES, that has proved so popular in the past, will be continued throughout the year, viz: A SERIES OF CHAPTERS OF THE UNWRITTEN

HISTORY OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR!

From Leading Actors in the Cabinet, in the Field, in the Forum, North and South.

☞ This feature of the PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES alone will make one of the most Entertaining and Instructive Volumes on the UNWRITTEN RECORDS OF THE LATE WAR that has ever been given to the nation. While these contributions will be free from all sectional partisan tone, they will be written from the various standpoints of the respective authors and over their proper names.

TERMS PER ANNUM—Postage Free.

ONE COPY, $1. FIVE COPIES, $4. TEN COPIES, $15. TWENTY COPIES, $25.

AN EXTRA COPY will be sent FREE to any person sending $15 for a Club of Ten, or $25 for a Club of Twenty.

Try the Weekly Times.

By uniting with a few friends, and making up a Club of Twenty, you will each get the WEEKLY TIMES for one year, postage paid by us, for the LOW PRICE of $1.25. If at any time during the year you are dissatisfied with the Paper, send to us and we will return your money.

The DAILY TIMES

A First-Class Independent Morning Newspaper.

Universally quoted by the Press and the People as the Best Newspaper ever published in Philadelphia.

TERMS—Postage Paid, Six Dollars a year, or Fifty Cents a month. Two Cents a Copy. Address

THE TIMES, TIMES BUILDING, Philadelphia.

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well wishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their cooperation and support. Upon its record of the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous consideration which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The **Daily Sun** is a four page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, post paid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 per year.

The **Sunday** edition of THE SUN is an eight-page sheet of 56 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. THE SUNDAY SUN has met with great success. Post paid $1.20 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadas, and the world. Ninety thousand families greet it as a welcome guest every week, and regard it in the light of guide, counsellor, and friend. Its news, its editorial, agricultural and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the fireside. Terms: **One Dollar** a year, post paid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with $10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address

PUBLISHER OF THE SUN,
New York City.

NOV. 2, 1877—3t.

MARY J. HOLMES.

The new novel, MILDRED, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of those splendid books, "Edith Lyle," "West Lawn," "Tempest and Sunshine," "Lena Rivers," &c., is now ready, and for sale by all booksellers. Price $1.50. It is one of the finest novels ever written, and everybody should read it.

G. W. Carleton & Co., Publ'rs, New York.

... Fine Bristol Cards, with name, 10 cts., ...

THE "COMING MAN."

A pair of very chubby legs,
Encased in scarlet hose;
A pair of little stubby boots,
With rather doubtful toes;
A little kilt, a little coat,
Cut as a mother can—
And lo! before us strides, in state,
The future "coming man."

His eyes perchance will read the stars,
And search their unknown ways;
Perchance the human heart and soul
Will open to their gaze;
Perchance their keen and flashing glance
Will be a nation's light—
Those eyes that now are wistful bent
On some "big fellow's" kite.

That brow, where mighty thoughts will dwell
In solemn, secret state,
Where fierce Ambition's restless strength
Shall war with future fate;
Where Science from now hidden caves
New treasures shall outpour—
'Tis knit now, with a troubled doubt,
Are two, or three, cents more?

Those lips that in coming years,
Will plead, or pray, or teach;
Whose whispering words, on lightning flash,
From world to world may reach;
That sternly grave, may speak command
Or, smiling, win control—
Are coaxing now for ginger-bread
With all a baby's soul?

Those hands—those little lusty hands—
So sticky, small and brown;
Those hands, whose only mission seems
To tear all order down—
Who knows what hidden strength may lie
Within their chubby grasp,
Though now 'tis but a taffy-stick
In sturdy hold they clasp?

Ah, blessings on those little hands,
Whose work is no; undone!
And blessings on those little feet,
Whose pace is yet unrun!
And blessings on the little brain
That has not learned to plan!
Whate'er the Future holds in store,
God bless the "coming man!"

—*Weekly Ohio State Journal.*

A BOY'S DEFENCE.

The scene was in Sacramento street, in front of a well-known hotel. It was twenty-two years ago, and San Francisco was in her infancy.

Quite a crowd had gathered on the street, and the centre of attraction was a big fellow, who stood with a newspaper in his hand, raving and cursing.

"What's the matter, Wolf?" asked a newcomer, who was evidently familiar with the irate man.

"Matter?" returned Wolf, for that was his name, "matter enough, an' rough enough it'll be for some folks. Them young whelps that prints this paper has gone an' published something 'bout me. O, I'll fix 'em! They'd better never have been born! They'd better go an' kill themselves after ten minutes; it'll be an easier death for 'em."

Wolf was a noted desperado, who, it was said, had killed more than twenty men, and but few knew him who did not fear him. He was at that time chief of a gang of loafers and gamblers that were nearly always to be found lounging around in the vicinity alluded to, and disturbing the whole neighborhood daily with riotous conduct. If there was any law in those days it was seldom executed against such characters, and in the full consciousness that they were feared they did pretty much as they pleased.

The newspaper which had given such deadly offence to Wolf was a little weekly journal, and its office was in the second story of a building on the same street with the hotel I have mentioned, and only a few rods distant. It was published by young men—or, I might say, boys, for they were only eighteen and twenty years old, respectively—named Darrell and Kaynes. The paper and its youthful proprietors were already well known in the city of San Francisco.

The article which had excited the wrath of the ruffian Wolf was a bold denunciation of himself and his crowd for their lawless conduct, and it particularly mentioned him by name, characterizing him as a "blustering bully." It was the work of young Darrell, a fearless boy hailing from one of the Western States. Before leaving his home in the Mississippi Valley, he had acquired a fair education, so that he could at least edit a newspaper in those early days; and he possessed, besides, that courage and daring which may be natural in the first place, and which are more thoroughly developed by the exposure to dangers and hardships. Young Kaynes was quite a different kind of person in point of courage, being of an unusually timorous nature.

To return to the scene on Sacramento street. Working himself up into his worst mood—and his best was bad enough, heaven knows—Wolf tore the paper to atoms and started for the publication of fice. He was followed by a curious rabble, most of whom were elated with the prospect of a murder, though there were some present who would have remonstrated with the evil-hearted man, had they dared.

"Jest you watch," said Wolf, as he reached the door, "if ye want to see their bloody carcasses tumble out o' the winder! It won't be long. I don't spend much time on sich fellers."

It was the intention of the cruel hearted man actually to cut the throats of the two boyish journalists and throw their bodies out of the window, for the gratification of the crowd and the further exaltation of his already fearful name. So, the mob on the street awaited the issue with feverish expectation, as Wolf, flourishing his knife and revolver, entered the rude frame building and rushed up stairs.

All unconscious of their danger, the two young editors were busily engaged pursuing their usual work in their primitive office. If they had heard the noise without they had paid no attention to it, supposing it was merely a street row such as they were accustomed to hear every day. Darrell was sitting at a rude table writing, and Kaynes was sitting at the counter arranging some papers for the mail.

They heard the clatter of heavy boots on the stairs, but supposed it was some rough miner coming up to subscribe for the paper, or perhaps to see a lawyer who occupied a couple of rooms on the same floor; for the building was only a two-story one, and the second floor was occupied exclusively by them and an attorney—their rooms being separated from his by a narrow hallway that was reached by the flight of stairs alluded to.

"Ah-ha! I've got ye, my young imps!" exclaimed the desperado, bursting in.

Being at the counter, which faced the door and extended across the room, he was naturally the first mark for Wolf's vengeance.

"Ye young devils!" he hissed, scowling like a madman. "Ye'll never write nor print nothin' more 'bout me!" Here he flourished his knife and revolver above his head. "I've got a sure thing on both of ye!" Saying this he looked about him, with a careful scrutiny, to see that there was no means of escape for the quiet youth at the table, who, of course, would not dare to jump over the counter and try to pass him, but would cower down with fright in a corner and take his turn at being killed; then he reached across the counter and seized Kaynes by the hair, which was unfortunately very long.

Coiling the terrified young man's locks around the great coarse fingers of the left hand, Wolf laid his revolver upon the counter, without the slightest apprehension that his youthful adversary would snatch it up and use it on him, as he might have done had he possessed the nerve, then flourished his big gleaming knife deliberately, with pure devilishness prolonging Kaynes' terror and pain.

"Now pray, you young un!" he hissed. "You've go a couple o' seconds or so left—just while I'm clippin' yer ears off. I'll take 'em off first, clean and smooth, then I'll cut your throat an' throw yer carcass out o' the winder. D'ye hear that?"

Such was Wolf's reliance on the terror his name everywhere inspired that he never dreamed of resistance. He simply intended to butcher the two young men, and such a thing as an obstacle to his will was not to be thought of. Had Darrell possessed no more nerve then Kaynes there can be no doubt but that they would both have been murdered then and there in exact accordance with Wolf's programme.

"Time!" he said, grinding his teeth in an ecstacy of rage and drawing Kaynes' white face closer to his own repulsive countenance. "They're a waitin' to see yer carcass drop down into the street." Here he flourished his knife and selected his mark. "Right ear first. Watch how clean an' smooth I'll take it off. I won't even touch a hair.

Kaynes bawled for mercy. "O—O—don't!" the poor fellow shrieked, trembling with terror. "O, don't, Mr. Wolf! I didn't write that, on my soul!" and he whined like a schoolboy.

"None o' yer lyin'!" said Wolf fiercely. "Yer both wrote it, darn ye! an' both of ye'll pay for it!" Here he executed decided circles with his flashing knife, having apparently prolonged the torture as much as he desired. "Here goes; look out as I count three!" The knife was ready to descend. "One—two—"

He stopped and started. He had not observed the movements of Darrell during the last few seconds, and just as he was on the point of clipping off Kaynes' ear in the polished manner he had descanted upon, he found the muzzle of a rifle thrust almost into his face.

It was a loaded rifle which, luckily, a friend of Darrell's had left in his keeping that very morning while he went out to make some purchases. It had stood in a corner of the room near his table, and Darrell had seized it, cocked and leveled it with such dexterity that he had Wolf covered before his movements were observed; and he stood motionless as a statue—his cool eye glancing over the sights, and a steady finger on the trigger.

"You great bully!" he said; "drop that knife instantly. Mind, I came from a country where they shoot squirrels only through the eye. I can hit any hair of your big head that you will mention at a hundred yards. Drop that knife!"

The ruffian was fairly paralyzed. He relaxed his grip on poor Kaynes, who sank fainting on the floor, and his murderous knife fell upon the counter. So unexpected was this bold attitude of Darrell that Wolf was more star tled than he would have been if a dozen of the roughest men in California had assailed him.

There stood the boyish editor, motionless as the wall, and the muzzle of the rifle did not move the breadth of a hair. Darrell held the desperado's life in his hands.

"You cowardly bully" he repeated, contemptuously. "Don't dare to move; I can send a bullet through your eye-ball without touching the white. Don't move the eighth of an inch, or I'll do it and throw your filthy carcass out the window!"

Wolf glanced at his revolver lying upon the counter, within two feet of his eye, but did not venture to reach for it.

"Dare to touch that revolver—so much as look at it again," said Darrell, "and I'll make a red picture on the wall there behind you. You are a blustering, bragging knave! you are a coward at heart—a despicable cur! You came up here to murder two boys because you thought it a nice, easy task, and now you are pale and trembling with fear. I would kill you in your tracks, but I don't want your dirty blood on my hands. Go, now. Turn instantly. Leave your knife and revolver where they are. I'll keep them. Go down to your friends and tell them a boy whipped you—disarmed you and kicked you down stairs! Do as I tell you instantly. If you hesitate you will never see the sun set."

Wolf, trembling from head to foot, glanced once more at his revolver, but did not dare to raise his hand. His face was pale and his lips were dry.

"Do you hear me?" demanded Darrell, sternly.

"Yes, yes; don't shoot!" replied Wolf, turning about, as commanded. He was thoroughly cowed.

"Do not turn your ugly face this way again," said Darrell, "or you will pay for it with your life. Move."

Tamer than a whipped cur, the ruffian walked toward the door, and Darrell, springing over the counter, was at his heels in an instant.

"Don't look back, or I'll kill you!"

Meekly obeying the imperative orders of the youth, Wolf moved slowly out of the room into the narrow corridor.

"Be careful; don't let that gun go off," Wolf stammered, as he reached the head of the stairs.

At this moment the clamors of the impatient crowd below arose with terrible distinctness, and one shrill voice was heard to say:

"Hurry up, Wolf. Why don't you throw them fellers out?"

Exasperated beyond measure, he was on the point of turning back, at the risk of his life; for after all his braggadocio how could he meet those below, disarmed and chased out of the building by one of the puny boys he had intended so terribly to chastise? But Darrell was after him, and with one vigorous kick sent him headover head down the wooden stairs, with a thundering clatter, and rolling over the doorsill, the defeated bully actually tumbled out upon the street before he could recover his equilibrium.

"Hello! How's this? What's up?" asked a dozen voices at once, as the dreaded man reappeared in his undignified shape, without having sent any corpses out the window.

"Why, I simply kicked him down stairs—that's what's the matter," said the boyish voice of Darrell at the head of the stairs; "and if he comes up here again I won't let him off so easy. Don't be afraid of him, for I took all his weapons away from him."

Wolf struggled to his feet, rubbing his head, and presenting such a ludicrous appearance that he was greeted with jeers and bursts of laughter. So completely had he tumbled from his lofty eminence in the eyes of those who either admired or feared a bold murderer, that they who an hour ago would have dreaded to offend him by word or look, now regarded him with the utmost contempt—laughed at and derided him.

"Ha, ha, ha!" resounded on all sides. "Licked by a boy! Bah! Kicked down stairs by a child! Got your barkers took from you! Where's your knife? Where's them corpses? Ha, ha, ha! You ought to be egged out of town! Three groans for Wolf!" and they were given with a will.

"Three cheers for the little boy that licked him!" was responded to by loud and enthusiastic cheers.

Never before had the rough crowd seen a man with an established reputation like Mr. Wolf, thus suddenly fall to such a depth of degradation. All his name, fame, prestige, melted away like a mist, and he was no longer feared—no longer respected by the low thieves and cut-throats around him—only despised by the meanest of creatures, whom he had oftentimes bullied as though they had been hounds.

How little, how pusillanimous he looked now as he slunk away toward Montgomery street! Those who had known him for the past year or so, and regarded him as a giant, now fancied that he stood barely five feet six in his boots. The dread that surrounded his name had cleared away like a vapor.

Such was Wolf's mortification, when he came fully to realize what a pitiable figure he had cut, that he left San Francisco and was never seen in her streets any more. The fatality that had thus far shielded and assisted him in his murderous designs now suddenly deserted him. He was destined never to commit another murder; but was himself shot dead in Sacramento within three weeks after the events narrated.

I do not know what has become of Kaynes, or whether he is still alive; but I know that Darrell, the brave boy whose coolness and courage saved them both, is to day a gentleman of position residing in a flourishing city of Nevada.

An Aromatic Pipe that Colors in Thirty Seconds.—There will be two opinions as to whether M. Giselon, in removing some of the troubles of pipe smoking, has or has not done a philanthropic work. If his invention tends to promote pipe smoking he has not; but if we consider that people will smoke despite all the preaching to the contrary that can be done, M. Giselon deserves credit for obviating some of the expense, much of the annoyance, and possibly some of the dangers of the tobacco pipe. He soaks a pipe of common porous clay, worth a few cents, in a mixture of ether and alcohol, to which a little rose essence is added and in which is dissolved 10 per cent (by weight) of camphor, and 10 per cent of borax or other flux. With this is combined a trace of nitrate of silver. In this preparation, as above stated, the pipe may be soaked or the compound can be applied with a brush over the parts which it is desired to color. The advantages of this treatment, M. Giselon says, are that the pipe is made to look like meerschaum and to have a fine gloss; the smoke perfumed by the rose and camphor is agreeably aromatic, the pipe is cheap, and it will color nicely either by smoking or by exposing it to the light; in the latter instance thirty seconds' exposure is stated to be quite sufficient.—*Scientific American.*

Decidedly Romantic.—A few years ago, a gay and heedless young man was riding along a country road, he saw a barefooted, brown-faced little girl standing by the wayside, and in a careless tone cried to her, "Hello, sissy; how much for the feet without the scratches?" The sensitive child treasured up the rankling insult in her heart. Not long after pa—or, as she called him paw—struck oil, and she was sent to a first-class boarding-school, whence in due course she was graduated a woman of charms and accomplishments. She speedily became the belle of the place where her father—who ate with his knife, and was worth $1,750,000—naturally moved in the best society. Among the scores of men who bowed before her happened to be the very man who years before had spoken so slightingly to her, the barefoot village child. The beautiful girl, in whose memory the insult still rankled, at once resolved upon a plan of revenge. In her own expressive words, she "paid low for the cuss," and when she had hopelessly entangled him in the net of her fascinations, and brought him to her feet, those feet of which he had jestingly inquired the price without the scratches, with an icy smile she recalled the circumstances to him and—accepted him.

A curious case as to the rights of the finder of lost property, whose owner is unknown, is reported from Rhode Island. The plaintiff bought an old safe and offered to sell it to the defendant. The defendant would not buy it, but agreed to take it and sell it if he could, using it himself in the mean time. While it was thus in his possession, he found a roll of bank bills inside the lining. No one knew to whom they belonged. The defendant therefore concluded to keep them. The plaintiff, upon learning of the discovery of the money, demanded the return of the safe just as it was when delivered. The defendant returned it, but without the bank bills; whereupon the plaintiff sued for their value as money found. The Supreme Court held that the finder was entitled to retain the property as against for the party who put the safe into his hands sale, and the authorities generally maintain the right of the finder, in this class of cases,

EXTRAORDINARY RACE.

A PIG BEATING A RACE-HORSE.

Some years ago a race was run at the Hague, in Holland, which, for its novelty, excited more than ordinary interest. It was between a fast-trotting horse and a full-grown hog; distance, six English miles.

The circumstances which led to this unique trial of speed were as follows: At a club at the Hague a young member expatiated upon the beauty, symmetry, and extraordinary speed of a trotting horse he had that day purchased, expressing an eager desire to get up a match, to prove the superior qualities of his horse. A gentleman remarked:

"I have a hog which I would not hesitate to run against him."

Peals of laughter greeted this strange proposal, to which, when partially subsided, the owner of "grunty" quietly interposed:

"Well, gentlemen, I now challenge to run my hog Nero against that gentleman's fast trotter, in harness, six English miles, provided that the horse carry two persons, and that fourteen days' time be allowed me for training my animal."

"Agreed!" "Agreed!" resounded all round; for the joke was deemed too good and too novel to give it the go-by.

It was agreed that the match should come off that day fortnight, at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely; and the beautiful avenue leading from the Hague to the seashore at Scheveningen was selected as the course.

The news of this extraordinary match for a trial of speed between a fast trotting horse and a full grown porker, spread like wildfire, and caused the most intense excitement among the people all eager to see the fun. The day was anxiously looked for, and the training of Nero began.

On the first day poor Nero was starved, strict orders having been given by his owner that no one should feed him, himself alone attending to that matter. On the second day Nero was pretty sharp set, when punctually at 11 o'clock, his master made his appearance.

A rope was scarcely fastened to one of his trotters, and his master drove him with many a kick and forcible persuasion all the way over the course to Scheveningen, where he fed him upon a scanty meal of two herrings, which Nero ravenously devoured, after which he had to trot back to the Hague.

It may be proper here to remark that the hog prefers fish to any other kind of food.

On the third day Nero felt perfectly ravenous; but he had to bide his time, and his master had to resort to the strictest hog discipline to start him off when, at 11 o'clock, he presented himself to drive him over the course.

After a liberal and energetic application of the hooted foot and a little loud and angry discussion between the respective parties, they arrived at their journey's end where Nero was regaled with three herrings, being one extra, and which he dispatched voraciously in double quick time, looking for more, but in vain.

He was then with much coaxing and kicking persuaded to resume the return trip homeward, which was safely accomplished accompanied by vigorous squealing and determined grunting on the part of Nero.

On the fourth day, punctually at 11 o'clock, when his master presented himself, Nero seemed to understand somewhat the object of his calling; he walked off not only without compulsion, but at a good round pace, to get to his journey's end, where his master regaled him not alone with his coveted dinner of three red herrings, but, as a reward for his tractability and conduct with one herring extra, which Nero devoured with incredible velocity as soon as they came within reach of his grinders.

On the fifth day, Nero was fully up to the game, and his master experienced considerable difficulty to keep up with him. At Schevening the usual allowance, now four herrings, was given him, and disposed of in short metre.

On the day following, and up to the time of his race, his master had no further difficulty with Nero but to keep up with him, Nero invariably taking the lead, although on the return trips the same difficulties always recurred. A vigorous application of boots was, in such case, the only convincing argument with Nero, who never could see the point nor comprehend the necessity of this back track movement, and sprinkled and grunted his objections.

On the ninth day Nero had become perfectly trained, and having grown extremely thin upon his scanty meals he now ran like a race horse, a veritable Eclipse, invariably distancing his master, who followed with a fast trotting horse in harness.

Both exercise and spare diet were, however, strictly adhered to up to the day preceding the one on which the race was to come off. On that, the thirteenth day, as on the first day, poor Nero was again starved. At the usual hour of 11 his master appeared, but Nero was doomed to disappointment—no hot, no herring on that day.

With eager eye and impatient grunt he signified his desire to be released from his pen, but alas! it was not so to be; he had to submit to a day of fasting to prepare for the race.

On the fourteenth day both horse and hog appeared at the starting post, eager for the race. It was a beautiful day, and the road was lined the entire distance on both sides with spectators eager to see the sport. Punctually at 11 o'clock, at tap of drum, off they started, amid shouts of the multitude. The first two miles were closely contested; it was emphatically a neck and neck race; but Nero, light as a feather, and having in his mind's eye his delectable meal, now fairly flew over the ground, gradually leaving the horse behind keeping the lead the entire distance.—Amid shouts, the waving of handkerchiefs and the wildest excitement, he reached the ending-post, beating the horse by half a mile and winning the race triumphantly.

For this extraordinary performance, Nero was rewarded with a pailful of herrings, which, having feasted upon to his heart's content, he waddled back to Hague.

Every year witnesses curious sand showers in China, when there is neither cloud nor fog in the sky. The sun is scarcely visible, looking very much as when seen through smoked glass. The sand penetrates houses, reaching apartments which seem securely closed. It is supposed to be carried by whirlwinds from the great desert of Gobi, and the storms

AN OLD-FASHIONED STORM.

The severe gale which has just swept along our Atlantic coast, causing so much damage and wrecking the Huron in its course, calls to mind, says the New York *World* of the 28th ult., the most severe storm upon record in modern days, of which Robert Chambers has given us a vivid description. This tempest broke over England on the 27th of November, 1703, exactly 174 years ago yesterday. It was not merely a short burst of storm, but a fierce and tremendous hurricane of a whole week's duration. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of a Wednesday a brisk gale set in, and increased so strongly during the night that it would have been memorable if a greater one had not immediately followed. From Friday to Sunday morning the tempest was at its extreme height. The affrighted Londoners left their beds immediately after midnight and took refuge in their cellars. Many thought the end of the world had come. Defoe, who was in London, says: "Horror and confusion seized upon all; no pen can describe it, no words can express it, no thought conceive it, unless of some who were in the extremity of it." Only on Sunday morning could the boldest venture forth. The streets were knee-deep with bricks, tiles, stones, lead and timber. On Sunday and Monday none dare to go to bed. On Wednesday it ceased, and there was a dead calm just a week from its commencement. Twenty-one deaths were caused by the falling of chimneys alone. After the storm houses resembled skeletons. Plain tiles rose in price from a guinea a thousand to 50. Bricklayers' wages doubled. It was found necessary to thatch some of the public buildings. The Bishop of Wells and his wife were killed in their bed. In the county of Kent 1,100 houses were levelled to the ground. At Penhurst in the ancient park of the Sidneys, now the property of Lord de L'Isle, 200 grand old trees were prostrated, 800 beasts and 120 barges were utterly destroyed on the Thames, and scores of dead bodies were washed up and buried. Three men-of-war of 70 guns each, one of 64, two of 56 and one of 46 were dis-rigged. Rear-Admiral Beaumont and 1,500 officers and men perished with these ships. It is only of late years that life saving contrivances have come into vogue. That the first duty of those living on the coast is to save life was no even dreamed of in the olden time.—The English on the coast considered themselves heirs of all property which Providence cast on their shores. It was even thought unlucky to rescue a drowning man. Seventy years after the great storm of 1703 Burke brought in his celebrated bill levying the loss of plundered wrecks upon the inhabitants of the neighborhood. The bill to grant supplies for carrying on the American war was only carried by defeating Burke's bill, so strong was the opposition made to it by the coast county members. On the morning after the storm of 1703, 200 men were discovered on the treacherous footing of the Goodwin Sands crying and gesticulating for aid, all of them knowing that at the turn of the tide they must perish. The boatmen were too busy bringing in the wrecked property to waste their time in saving life. The Mayor of Deal, a monster of humanity, besought the custom house officers to send out the Government boats. This was refused on the ground that it was not the service for which the boats were provided. The Mayor and a few others seized the boats by force and saved many lives. The Naval Agent refused to aid the poor half drowned creatures who were thus saved, his duties being, he said, only to provide for seamen wounded in battle. The heroic Mayor had therefore to clothe and feed the rescued people at his private expense. It was during the storm we have been describing that the first Eddystone Light house was destroyed. Its construction had been left to the supervision of an incompetent engineer named Winstanley, who exerted himself more in inventing little mechanical surprises than in executing properly the great work he was called to perform. In a room of his house lay an old slipper. If a kick were given to it, by some mechanical contrivance a ghost flew up in an adjoining room. If a visitor seated himself in a chair in one of his parlors, the arms would fly around his body and make him a prisoner. The light-house was just what might have been expected from such a superintendent. It was built of wood and deficient in every element of stability. Its polygonal form rendered it peculiarly liable to be swept away. In order to insure the wind full power upon it, it was ornamented with large wooden candlesticks, vanes, cranes and other useless top hamper.—Winstanley had taken his model from a Chinese pagoda. On the outside of the light house he had caused to be painted innumerable pictures of suns and compasses with Latin and English mottoes, such as "Glory be to God," "Pax in bello" and the like. The last was in allusion to the fancied security of the light-house amid the war of the elements. Inside he had caused to be constructed a kitchen and elaborately carved state room, and he had a picture painted with a likeness of himself floating from a window of the light house. In his whimsical insanity he had actually constructed a shoot on the top from which stones could be showered in case the tower should be attacked! All remonstrances failed to convince him of its folly. On the night of the great storm the silly engineer was paying a visit to the light-house and perished, as it was proper that he should, when the tower was swept away. Five other unfortunate human beings were in the tower with him, all of whom were destroyed.

An interesting literary reminiscence is connected with this great gale of 1703.—Addison compared the spirit of the storm to Marlborough, in return for which rather resounding compliment he received the Commissionership of Appeals. Five generations have since recited these profitable lines, but of all who are familiar with them to day how many know their origin?—

"So when an angel, by divine command,
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land,
Such as of late o'er pale Britannia past,
Calm and serene, he drives the furious blast,
And pleased the Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm."

A minister telling to a beautiful young girl who was about to become a bride, that she must remember that she man and wife are one. "Lord!" said she, "if you were under my father and mother's window when they are quarreling, you'd think they were

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa..

FRIDAY. - - - DEC. 7, 1877.

CONGRESS convened in regular session on Monday.

WE publish elsewhere a synopsis of the most important portions of Mr. Hayes' message, from which it will be seen that he is strongly opposed to any interference by Congress with the provisions of the bill for the resumption of specie payments on the first of January, 1879, and is also opposed to the payment of the government bonds in silver coin not equivalent to gold. From what he so plainly says on these two questions, if the anti resumption bill and the siver bill, both of which have passed the House, were also to pass the Senate, they would eventually be defeated by his vote.

THE Democracy of the whole country are placed under renewed obligations to Senators Thurman and Bayard for the great ability and zeal displayed by them in the prolonged contest last week over the admission of Spofford, of Louisiana, and Butler, of South Carolina, to seats as members of the Senate. That Judge Spofford's rightful claims were not recognized by the partisan majority of that body, which admitted Kellogg in his stead, who had not a shadow of right, does not in the least detract from the valuable services rendered to the cause of truth and justice by the two distinguished Senators we have named.

EFFORTS continue to be made by the more moderate class of French politicians to effect a compromise of existing difficulties between President MacMahon and the Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The new ministers recently appointed by MacMahon are fully as objectionable to the Republican leaders as their predecessors were, and they insist that before the Chamber proceeds to pass the appropriation bills another ministry which will more nearly represent their views must be formed. The latest advices indicate that a satisfactory agreement would be effected, and all cause for serious difficulty amicably adjusted.

THE Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections having reported favorably on the credentials of J. B. Eustis, Democrat, from Louisiana, he will be admitted to his seat as soon as the case is reached, and each one of the thirty-eight states will then be fully represented. The Senate will then stand: Republicans, 39; Democrats, 36; Independent, 1—David Davis, of Illinois. After the 4th of March, 1879, the Senate will contain a decided Democratic majority, as the seats of Matthews, of Ohio, Sargent, of California, Dorsey, of Arkansas, Spencer, of Alabama, Patterson, of South Carolina, and Conover, of Florida, will all be filled by Democrats, with a probable gain of one member each in New York, Pennsylvania and Oregon.

THE time-honored custom of nominating candidates for Governor at least a year in advance of the meeting of the State convention, was revived early last summer by the Republican convention of Juniata county endorsing Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown. From that time up to near the last election, the business had a remarkably brisk run, and at least a dozen of gentlemen were named in various parts of the State for the honor by their admiring friends. Since the unexpected result of the election, however, the supply of Republican material seems to have been exhausted, with the exception that Judge Sterrett's name has been mentioned. On the other hand, the election of the Democratic State ticket in November has stimulated the Democratic press to embark in the same pleasant business, and candidates are becoming as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. Many of the candidates named are entirely fit to be suggested in connection with the office, while there are a few who will no doubt be astonished to see greatness attempted to be thus thrust upon them. If Pennsylvania is not the mother of statesmen, she promises to be unusually prolific next year, not only in candidates for Governor, but also for Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs. As there is said to be safety in a multitude of counsel, so from a multitude of candidates wise selections may be made.

IT must have been a refreshing sight in the Senate of the United States last week, when that notorious Pennsylvania carpet-bagger, John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, stood up in his place and denounced Hayes for having removed the troops from the State House in Columbia, and, as evidence of his own political integrity, protested that he had never voted for a Democrat, and that with the help of God he never would vote for one. It is very natural that Patterson should hate Mr. Hayes for withdrawing the military, because by that act peace and order were restored in the State, justice resumed her sway, and Courts and Grand Juries in the discharge of their sworn duties were enabled to institute criminal proceedings against the thieving crew, of whom Patterson was one of the leaders, who had been for years robbing and plundering the people. Patterson himself is under indictment for corruptly purchasing his way through the Legislature of the State to the seat he now disgraces in the Senate, and if he ever again sets his foot on the soil of South Carolina it will only be when he is taken there in pursuance of the requisition which has been issued for him by Governor Hampton. As to his declaration that with the help of God he will never vote for a Democrat, we trust that Providence, who does not seem to have had him in his keeping since he first entered the Pennsylvania Legislature, will see to it that he makes his pledge good, since it would be a cruel infliction on a Democrat, no matter how mean a man he may be, to be voted for by John J. Patterson.

A MOST singular and unlooked for spectacle was presented in the Senate of the United States last week, during the long and exciting contest over the right of M. C. Butler, Democrat, of South Carolina, and Wm. P. Kellogg, carpet-bagger, of Louisiana, to seats in that body. The spectacle to which we refer was the fact that John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, and Peter B. Conover, of Florida, both carpet-baggers, the one from Pennsylvania, and the other from New Jersey, held the balance of power between the two political parties, and could determine all questions before the Senate, relating to the matter in dispute, in whatever way they saw proper to cast their votes. Patterson and Conover both entered the Senate in 1873 and will retire from it on March 4th, 1879. Being northern adventurers they were attracted to the south by the same instinct that impels the crow and other birds of prey to flock to where the carrion is. They are both loyal Republicans and have acted with the majority of the Senate on all occasions and on all questions. They avowed their determination to vote for the admission of Kellogg and also for the admission of Butler, though a Democrat, asserting their conviction that he had been legally elected and that he represented a vast majority of the people of South Carolina. The two Republican leaders, however, in the Senate, the Puritanical and hair-splitting Edmunds, of Vermont, and the elegant and dignified Conkling, of New York, were resolved that Butler should never be admitted if they could prevent it. With them it was the fair and honest thing in Patterson and Conover to vote for Kellogg, although he was utterly without any legal claim, but when they declared their intention to sustain Butler, it was discovered by Edmunds and Conkling that they were traitors to their party, and had formed an unholy alliance with the Democratic side of the Senate. This charge was not true and was promptly repelled by Democratic Senators, but it suited the two Republican leaders to make it, by way of venting their indignation against Patterson and Conover. But they maintained their position and by their votes admitted both Kellogg and Butler. The only thing gained by the Democrats through the votes of this brace of carpet-baggers, is the admission of Butler as an offset to that of Kellogg. It was no doubt very humiliating to Conkling and Edmunds to have their plans frustrated by the votes of two men whom they looked upon as allies to be trusted in any emergency, and they have been taught that a Democrat has rights which even carpet-bag Senators feel bound to respect.

As the pursuit and surrender of Chief Joseph to Gen. Miles was one of the most stirring events in our Indian warfare, it is proper to notice his subsequent movements. After the surrender, Gen. Howard, who had arrived on the ground with a squad of cavalry, assumed the direction of affairs, being the superior officer of Miles, and with Joseph, his men, the squaws and children, proceeded to Fort Benton, on the upper Missouri, about forty miles distant. It is said that Howard there promised Joseph that the government would restore him to his home and the home of his forefathers in Walla Walla valley, Oregon. That is precisely what ought to have been done, but as the government is not in the habit of respecting the rights of any of the Indian tribes, it is just what has not been done; and Joseph, instead of being taken to Walla Walla valley, which belongs to him and his tribe on every principle of justice, was placed on board of a steamboat and taken down the river to Fort Leavenworth, where he will be kept, so it has been announced, until a reservation is set apart for him in the Indian territory, south of Kansas.

The fate of the Nez Perces is peculiarly hard. If they were cruel and bloodthirsty, like the Camanches of Texas, or the Apaches of Arizona, there would be ample justification for their treatment. But they are intelligent beyond all the other western tribes—have always been peaceable and well disposed, and truthfully boast that no white man has ever lost his life at their hands. Despoiled of their rich and fertile lands by the greed and rapacity of the white man, they abandoned them and became outcasts and wanderers. Overpowered by the strong arm of the government, they are carried in exile to a distant and strange land, amongst a strange people, to linger out a miserable and unhappy existence. Such is justice as administered to a cheated and plundered tribe of peaceable Indians by "the greatest and freest country on the face of the earth."

THE prospectus of the Pittsburgh *Post*, the only daily Democratic paper in western Pennsylvania, is published in our present number. No journal is better known or more highly appreciated throughout the State than the *Post*. During the long time that has elapsed since we first knew it as a Democratic organ it has never changed or faltered in the discharge of its duty as an advocate of sound Democratic principles. The defence by the *Post* of its party, its measures, and its public men, has always been able and efficient, and we extend to it our best wishes for an increase and ever increasing prosperity for all time to come. More than that, we say to our readers *post* yourselves on all the passing events of the day by subscribing for the daily or weekly *Post*, not forgetting, first of all, to subscribe and pay for the *Freeman*.

—In the Criminal Court at Pittsburg on Saturday sentence was passed on six men convicted of participation in the riots of last July. Matthew Marshall, for burning railway cars, was sent to the penitentiary for six years and ten months and fined five thousand dollars; James Carter, who attempted to fire the Duquesne freight depot, to one year and ten months in the Workhouse for assaulting Superintendent White while attempting to send out his trains on the first day of the strike; J. M. Green, who tampered with a switch on the Allegheny Valley road, one year and five months in the penitentiary and fifteen hundred dollars fine; Alexander McCall and Daniel Morau, malicious mischief, each six months in the Workhouse and five hundred dollars fine.

Message of Mr. Hayes and Report of Secretary Sherman.

The Pittsburg *Evening Telegraph* of Monday furnishes the following synopsis of Mr. Hayes' first annual message to Congress, and also of Secretary Sherman's report of the condition of the national treasury, both of which we copy as preferable and little if any less satisfactory to our readers than the publication of the two documents entire:

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The first annual message of Mr. Hayes was read in both houses to-day. He opens with congratulations to Congress and the country that God has blessed us with health, peace, abundant harvests and encouraging prospects of an early return to general prosperity. To complete and make permanent the pacification of the country is the most important of all our national interests. In regard to his Southern policy, his course in reference to which was indicated in his inaugural address, he says that the wide difference of opinion as to the beneficent results are already apparent, and proves that his views are not to be regarded as experiments, but encourage him to hope for the future ample endorsement of his course in the withdrawal of the army from two Southern States, and says it was a constitutional duty and necessary requirement. It was done deliberately and for the good of all classes. The results are encouraging and that portion of the country, once the theatre of civil strife, is now one of concord, friendship and patriotic attachment to the country. There has been a general establishment of order and of the orderly administration of justice, useful industries have been resumed, public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened. It may not be improper here to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect by all available and proper means under the Constitution and the laws, the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, and I urge upon them to whom heretofore the colored people have sustained the relation of bondsmen, the wisdom and justice of humane and liberal local legislation, with respect to their education and general welfare. A sure punishment by the national and local authorities within their respective jurisdiction, of every instance of lawless violence and violation toward them, is required for the security alike of both races. To the Legislatures, the Courts and the Executive authorities of the several States, I earnestly appeal to secure the common and uniform rights of a united people, which loves liberty, abhors oppression and reveres justice. Those objects are very dear to my heart, and I shall earnestly work for their attainment; and I ask the cordial co-operation of all classes and of all sections of the country, of both races.

Regarding specie resumption, he says he is still as confident as he expressed himself in his inaugural that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means, and that no legislation would be the attainment of such a result. He is convinced that any unsteady methods instead of removing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition of an irredeemable to redeemable paper currency, would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbances in values and unless resolved must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster in governments and people. Finance affairs he considers of great importance, particularly in regard to the readjustment of our coinage system, by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency, endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender. Congress, he says, has the power, under the Constitution, to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and he considers it his duty to recommend to its consideration certain necessary measures. He believes that in any legislation providing for silver coinage, regulating its value and imparting to it the quality of legal tenders, Congress should not lose sight of its action as regarding in a two-fold capacity, and in two distinct directions. If the Government was free from public debts its legislation would be purely governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power and the public good, but with our vast debt the natureof silver coinage increases its element of interest to our bondholders. The obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit. The public debt of the United States amounts to $2,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and $200,000,000 at the rate of 5 per cent., and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the annual payment of these high rates of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or silver coin is of but little moment, compared with the possible reduction of interest one third by refunding it at such a reduced rate. If the United States had the unquestioned right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from that process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment, it made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors. All bonds that have been issued since February 12, 1853, when gold became the legal tender, the interest of which in the country are payable in gold coin or in a coin of equal value. During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be received by the Government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take the repurchase any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by the as a repudiation of the full obligations assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1853 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation, or contemplated by either Government or holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid for, for the power to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of an unfortunate fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin, thus made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the Government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any such attempt would involve a violation of public faith and injure public credit.

He believes that adherance to the act of March 1869, providing for the payment of the bonded debt in coin will cause a rapid reduction of interest on the National debt to an amount not exceeding twenty millions per annum, and effect a saving to the United States of over three hundred million dollars before the bonds can be fully paid. I recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage and imparting to it the quality of a legal tender, thereby impressed a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding from payment either of principal or interest in any coinage of less commercial value than the present gold coinage of the country.

The civil service of the country has attracted much attention. Both parties have declared for reform. The measures advocated should be followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the Government. My purpose is to return to the system established by the fundamental law with the heartiest co-operation of the Senate and House of Representatives, and advocate the making of all nominations as nearly as possible impersonal, and in those offices in which special training is of value, the rule as to the tenure of office should obtain shall do all in my power to make thorough competency, efficiency and character the decisive test in these matters. I ask that a suitable appropriation be made to enable the Civil Service Commission to continue its labors.

During the past year the United States has continued to maintain peaceful relations with foreign countries. The effect of the Turko-Russian war is almost entirely European. The treaties between the two countries have been strictly complied with.

He refers briefly to the Paris exposition of 1878, and believes the acceptance by the United States of the invitation to participate will stimulate international commerce and emigration and promote friendship between the two countries. Regarding the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and the question at issue, he says it is probable that all disagreements will, in due time, be settled, and, if necessary, more explicit declarations will be made in the new treaty. Referring to the Mexican question, he says the recognition of Diaz has been deferred on account of the Rio Grande border troubles. This, however, has not interrupted, nor does he anticipate any interruptions with friendly relations with Mexico. He, however, feels it necessary to call attention of Congress to the troubles on the Mexican border, that the lives and property of our citizens may be equally protected and peace preserved. On the subject of the Cuban struggle, he says it is attended with incidents affecting American interests. He refers to the seizure of vessels and to the arrests of American citizens. The Spanish Government has offered reparation for all these offences, but they are nevertheless greatly to be deprecated. He refers to the awards received from Venzuela under the treaty of 1866, and says the fund is returned until the pending accusation of fraud have been settled.

The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limited appropriations, including the requisite sum for the maintenance of the Sinking Fund, while the aggregate of taxes should be increased. Amendments ought to be made to the revenue taxes that would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. A tax of ten cents a pound on tea, and two on coffee, would produce a revenue of twelve million dollars, and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes. I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Commission appointed to examine the collection of customs duties at the port of New York. The public faith with all creditors has been preserved, and the public credit has constantly advanced. Our public securities are regarded with the highest favor. The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid.

It is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interests should receive, to the utmost practical extent, the benefit of our commerce. The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed and rendered very important service in the suppression of Indian hostilities. I regret to say that lawless incursions into our country from the Mexican side have been of too frequent occurrence.

Orders were given for the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids and punishment of guilty parties, as well as the recapture of property stolen. The Mexican authorities were invited to aid in the suppression of these marauders. This policy has had the effect somewhat to check those depredations. With an increased force and the re-establishment of several additional posts on the Rio Grande, peace may be preserved. He concurs with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least fifty men and all batteries of artillery to at least seventy-five men, with power in emergencies to increase to 100, and the latter to 122 men each. He recommends the completerevision of army regulations. Touching the Indian question, he says we are now at peace with all the Indian tribes, and it will be the object of his earnest endeavors to preserve that peace by a just and humane policy.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—In his report for the year ending June 30, 1878, Secretary Sherman says the ordinary receipts amounted to $260,000,536 02, and ordinary expenses to $238,-340,577.69; the residue applied to the Sinking fund leaves a deficit of $3,389,255.51. Both expenses and receipts have been reduced in about the same proportion. On a basis of the past he makes somewhat reduced estimates for the present year, and recommends a further reduction of at least $11,000,000. In regard to specie resumption, the Secretary holds that the $300,-000,000 of notes still outstanding January 1st, 1878, according to law will be reissuable. The Secretary ventures to express the opinion, that the best currency for the people of the United States would be a carefully-limited amount of United States notes, promptly redeemable on presentation in coin, and supported by ample reserves of coin, and supplemented by a system of National Banks, organized under general laws, free and open to all, with power to issue circulating notes secured by United States bonds deposited with the Government, and redeemable on demand in United States notes or coin. Such a system will secure to the people a safe currency of equal value in all parts of the country, receivable for all dues and easily convertible into coin.

The question of the issue of a silver dollar for circulation as money has been much discussed and carefully examined by a Commission organized by Congress, which has recommended the coinage of the old silver dollar. With such legislative provision as will maintain its current value at par with gold, its issue is respectfully recommended. A gold coin of the denomination of one dollar is too small for convenient circulation, while such a coin in silver would be convenient for a multitude of daily transactions, and is in a form to satisfy the natural instinct of boarding.

Of the metals, silver is of most general use for coinage. It is a part of every system of coinage, even in countries where gold is the sole legal standard. It best measures the common wants of life, but, from its weight and bulk, is not a convenient medium in the larger exchanges of commerce. Its production is reasonably steady in amount. The relative market value of silver and gold is far more stable than that of any other two commodities—still, it does vary. It is not in the power of human law to prevent the variation. This inherent difficulty has compelled all nations to adopt one or the other as the sole standard of value, or to authorize an alternative standard of either, or to coin both metals at an arbitrary standard, and to maintain one at par with the other by limiting its amount and legal tender quality, and receiving or redeeming it at par with the other.

It has been the careful study of statesmen for many years to secure a bi-metallic currency not subject to the changes of market value, and so a law that both kinds can be kept in circulation together, each adjusting with each other. The growing tendency has been to adopt, for coin, the principle of "redeemability" applied to different forms of paper money. By limiting tokens, silver and paper money to the amount needed for business, and promptly receiving or redeeming all that may at any time be in excess, any forms of money can be kept in circulation, in large amounts, at par with gold. In this way tokens of inferior intrinsic value are readily circulated, but do not depreciate below the paper money into which they are convertible. The fractional silver coin now in circulation, though the silver of which it is composed is of less market value than the paper money, passes freely among all classes of people and answers all the purposes for which it was designed. And so the silver dollar, if restored to our coinage, would greatly add to the convenience of the people. But this coin should be subject to the same rule, as to issue and convertibility, as other forms of money. If the market value of the silver in it were less than that of gold coin of the same denomination, and it were issued in unlimited quantities and made a legal tender for all debts, it would demonetize gold and depreciate our paper currency.

A NEW YORK SCANDAL.—A very romantic scandal is being mentioned gingerly by the New York press regarding Councilor Stoughton, Minister appointed to Russia, which presents many strange and dramatic features. This gay butterfly, who is the admired of all admirers in fashionable circles, met in 1864 at the boarding house of Miss Young, in Twelfth street, a charming Southern widow, whose husband was then fighting in the Confederate armies. An equivocal intimacy continued for five years, he paying the fascinating lady's expenses. Stoughton's relatives, however, objected to the liason and had the lady conveyed to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum on a false charge of being insane. She was released, but the late Judge Dowling kidnapped her one day on Broadway and sent her to Blackwell's Island. She managed to get out and brought suit against her quondom admirer for $100,000, employing Edwin James, an English lawyer of questionable reputation, who came here under a cloud. James wheedled her out of the passionate tropical love letters written by her ardent admirer, and, on receipt of a heavy fee from the defendant, abandoned the case. The late Councilor Jenks, of Brooklyn, took up the case, but it was settled by an injunction specifying that the suit should be permanently abandoned, which injunction was obtained at a corrupt secret star chamber held by Judge Cardozo. When the Senate Investigating Committee examined the records of this disreputable jurist he was dismissed from the bench. The lady's poverty, though not her will, compelled her to accept a compromise. Last week she came to New York, and meeting the Judge in a china shop addressed some casual remark. He rushed out and jumped into an omnibus, she following him like his evil genius. He only remarked, "What's in the wind?" She said nothing, but on Friday last there was a romance in the columns of the *Express*, giving a detailed account of the affair, but withholding the names. The injured woman is appealing to Mr. Hayes, and the Judge may possibly be requested to postpone his mission to Russia indefinitely. Mrs. Carr, the lady in question, who resides at Baltimore, is the mother of two of the most beautiful women in a city where the most fascinating beauties is the rule and not the exception.

A MAN HANGING BY HIS HEEL.—At the Rising Sun Mine, near Colfax, a most extraordinary accident occurred the other day. As four or five miners were being lowered into the shaft, and when yet but a short distance down, one of them, a Cornishman, named John Oates, put out his foot against the side of the shaft while the bucket was rapidly descending. A moment later, his companions were horror-stricken to find that he had suddenly disappeared in the darkness. When they reached the bottom they looked around for the mangled remains, but no trace of him was to be found. This was mysterious. They could not believe their senses. A feeling of intense superstition came upon them. There seemed to be no possible solution of the strange disappearance, because the sides of the shaft are perpendicular, or nearly so. On the return of the skip to the surface the missing man was found, hanging head downward, his foot firmly caught in the croton of one of the timbers. His heel was seized as with a giant's grasp and there, the poor fellow hung by one leg, with nothing but space and darkness intervening between him and the bottom, five hundred feet below. He was unhurt. This is what may be properly called a miraculous escape.

—The "Little Sisters of the Poor" have representatives in all parts of the world. In Paris they have five large houses where they care for poor people sixty years of age and upward. The order commenced at Saint Servan in 1840.

News and Other Notings.

—There's a willow in Pemiscot county, Mo., that is one hundred feet tall.

—The biggest sassafras tree on the globe sheds its aroma on Mississippi, Mo.

—A Mrs. General W. T. Sherman Anti-Round Dance Association is proposed.

—Two widowers in Berry county, Texas, married each other's daughter recently.

—Forty seven members of the Forty-fourth Congress are natives of Pennsylvania.

—Mrs. George Heinken, of Covington, Ky., gave birth to triplets—two boys and a girl—on Monday last.

—An over-confident hawk attempted to carry off a gilded rooster from a church steeple in Raleigh, N. C.

—Mr. John Carpenter, of Newton county, Ind., is six feet, ten inches in height, and claims to be the tallest man in the State.

—A gentleman of Norwalk, Conn., has a pair of stockings knit from yarn made from the hair of his large St. Bernard dogs.

—Dr. S. M. Harris, of Grass Valley, Cal., has a chestnut orchard. The trees are only four years old, and are loaded with fruit.

—Two Siamese twin oysters were recently found in the Chesapeake. They were joined by a ligature running from heart to heart.

—A Barlett pear raised near San Francisco measures sixteen and a half by eighteen inches, and weighs two and one-half pounds.

—A cave has been discovered near Wytheville, Va., which is said to rival the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky in extent and beauty.

—Now bring out your old pocket-knives! Dr. Nause, of Jessamine, Ky., has one which he claims is one hundred and seventeen years old!

—Francis Coffin, of Nantucket, Mass., has several bunches of corn which grew from seed taken from the hand of an Egyptian mummy.

—A letter was mailed at the Hornelsville, N. Y., post office, recently, that was 3 feet, 11 inches long, and 18 inches wide. It required 60 cents to pay the postage.

—A man in St. Albans, on Saturday last, wound a coil of lead pipe around his neck, jumped into a rain water cistern and was drowned. He was temporarily insane.

—A Lancaster county man saved the life of a mule that was dying from colic, and the mule returned the compliment by enabling the man's wife to realize on his life insurance policy.

—A cheese factory in Canada has turned out a splendid sample of their skill—nearly seven feet in diameter, a yard high, weighs three and a half tons, and took thirty-five tons of milk to make it.

—Two maiden sisters, who have for fifty years lived and slept together in the Old Ladies' Home in Portsmouth, N. H., died there last week within four days of each other, and were buried together.

—The store of Nathan Cornwall, near Bartow, Ga., was burned on Friday night, and Mr. Cornwall's charred remains were found in the ruins. It is thought he was murdered and the store burned by robbers.

—The house of Eliza Nurse, colored, at Sedalia, Missouri, was burned on Thursday night, during her temporary absence, and her two children perished. The fire is believed to have been started by a Voudoo doctor named Eddy.

—A young man at a rifle match in Portland, Oregon, when his turn came at the target, shot a bystander through the heart. The killing may have been accidental, but the two men were bitter enemies, and there is doubt on the subject.

—Benjamin Godfrey, aged nineteen, shot and instantly killed Miss Mollie E. Winger, aged seventeen, at Norfolk, Va., on Sunday. Godfrey then shot himself thro' the left breast and will probably die. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting.

—A Louisiana man has discovered a new use for wives. He has had three in four years, and has succeeded in trading one for a farm, another for a pair of horses, and the third for a mule. He is a good judge of stock and of the kind of women other men like.

—Passengers on the cars between Lancaster and Philadelphia say that on Thursday afternoon, for a distance of fifteen miles east of Downingtown, there was a continuous coating of snow on the south side of the railroad, while not a flake was to be seen on the north side.

—Mother Mary, foundress of the Ursulines of Quebec, who died in 1671, has been declared venerable at Rome, and steps are being taken for her beatification and canonization. She spent many years laboring among the Indian girls, and requests for her canonization was made by the chiefs and warriors of the Huron tribe.

—The seventy-eight oil refineries owned by the Standard Oil Company in Pittsburg will hereafter be fed by oil pumped direct from the wells. A line of pipe thirty miles in length, from Great Belt to Pittsburgh, has just been completed for that purpose. A four inch stream of oil will be kept constantly flowing from the wells to the refineries.

—David Stillman and his wife, an infirm couple, aged about seventy, were found murdered Friday morning at their home in Sheffield, Mass. The weapon employed was an axe. John Ten Eyck, a colored man, who went to the house to buy butter, has been arrested on suspicion, and will be held to await the result of investigation by the Coroner.

—A horrible mine accident occurred at the North Mahanoy colliery, in Schuylkill county, Thursday morning. While Joshua Holt was at work a lump of coal weighing a ton or more fell upon him, crushing him terribly. His bowels were forced out, his heart was literally cut in shreds and his legs and arms were reduced to a jelly. He was in the mines alone when killed.

—Rhodes Fisk, a farmer of Benton township, Luzerne county, has been arrested for murder. Geo. Harrington, a man without relatives, recently made his home at Fisk's. He had a $1,000 life insurance policy and o her property, which he bequeathed to Fisk, and died soon after. Fisk is charged with administering alcoholic drink to Harrison in undue quantities.

—Lorenzo Baker, thirty-two inches in height and 20 years old, is a minstrel performer in Kentucky. Alice Gough, thirty-one inches in height and 18 years old, is the daughter of a wealthy farmer. These little folks are in love with each other, and desire to marry, but the girl's parents disregarding the peculiar fitness of the match, refuse their sanction on account of the social difference.

—Frank Meyers, of Easton, was arrested and committed to jail Saturday afternoon, charged with committing an outrage upon his step daughter, only twelve years old. After he had committed the assault he threatened to beat the girl if she should expose him. Meyers came to Easton about three months ago, and married the mother of the girl. Their married life has not run smoothly, his wife having had him arrested several times for assault and battery.

—A few days since, near Arba, Wayne county, Ind., a little daughter of Clark Fulgham fell into a cistern beneath the kitchen floor, unintentionally left uncovered. Mrs. Fulgham at once leaped into the water after her child and by holding with one hand to the floor sustained the drowning child with the other until her cries for help reached the ears of another child, who summoned aid when the mother and child were rescued in a nearly exhausted condition.

$5 HOW TO SAVE $5

$5 Saved! A GOOD OFFER MADE IN EARNEST

We never put anything in the papers that we cannot fully substantiate.

CERTAIN FACTS

Come to our knowledge that some excellent people are parting with their money without any reason.

It is all right where people choose to throw money away; but if they care to save they will find in many instances, for exactly the same material we sell a man's suit $5 cheaper, and our goods are more substantially made in the bargain.

The Stores are all open to everybody, and this fact can be seen by looking.

Those who are not judges have an absolute safeguard in our guarantee, and the fact that they can get their money back if they choose to.

The clothing we offer is not made for "whole sale," but each article is finished for the wear of people whom we expect to serve from year to year.

OUR CLOTHING IS FASHIONABLY CUT, CAREFULLY MADE, THOROUGHLY SPONGED, MADE OF RELIABLE MATERIAL, MODERATELY PRICED, GOOD FOR THE LONG RUN, CAN BE TURNED BACK INTO MONEY IF THE BUYER DESIRES.

FOR THE FALL OF 1877

We have the largest stock ever known in Philadelphia, and we put down prices at once, so as to sell more than ever

IMMENSE LOTS

Boys' Suits. *Men's Suits.*
Boys' Overcoats. *Men's Overcoats.*

A FEW PRICES ARE SUBMITTED:

Complete Man's Suit, $10
Better One, $12
All-Wool Suit, $12
Diagonal Suits, Double Breasted Frock Style, Whole Suit, $17.00
Sold elsewhere at $25.
Fine Suits of the Best Materials, $18, $20 to $25
Boys' Suits as low as $2.50
Men's Overcoats, $8 to $30

Wanamaker & Brown,
OAK HALL,
Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

—William Dooley, an amateur detective in search of two cattle thieves, found them at church at White Sulphur, Ky., whereupon, pistol in hand, he informed preacher and congregation that they were all under arrest. While everybody looked astonished, he picked out his men, marched them out of the building at the muzzle of his weapon, and, turning on the step, shouted to the minister that he could go on with the benediction.

—A Michigan court has sent William M. Godley, aged forty-five, to the State Prison for life, at hard labor. His offense was an attempt to murder Mehitable Page, aged eighty years, his mother-in law. Incited by greed for her little property, in August last, while alone with the old lady, he tried to administer prussic acid to her. She resisted, was beaten, choked, thrown down the cellar stairs and stamped upon, but ultimately recovered, and on the trial tried to screen her assailant.

—Two years ago Lyman Blackman, a farmer living near Beamingham, Mich., deeded his farm to his son Henry on condition that the latter should support his parents and sister. He failing to do this, his father started for Pontiac on Saturday to get out the necessary papers for invoking the deed. During his absence Henry quarrelled with his mother and sister, which resulted in his shooting and killing them both, after which he set fire to the house and barn. The murderer is now in jail at Pontiac.

—A despatch from Moorsfield, Hardy county, W. Va., saying that the destruction in that county alone by the recent floods will reach $100,000. There are not a thousand shocks of corn in the valley of the south branch of the Potomac. Farms have been washed completely away, and land that was worth $100 an acre is now utterly without value. The suffering among the cattle is very great, and hundreds of farmers are ruined. The torrent reached from mountain to mountain, and was twenty feet deep.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Sayres, who was shot by her husband in the Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia, on Sunday, the 18th, died Thursday afternoon. It will be remembered that he walked up the aisle just before the close of the service, entered the pew in which his wife was standing, bowed his head reverentially while the clergyman pronounced the benedic ion, and at its close placed a pistol at his wife's head and fired, and then quietly left the church. He made no resistance to arrest, and, as he was given to fits of melancholy, he is supposed to be insane.

—In illustration of Wade Hampton's recent speech at Rockford, Ill., pleading for peace and fraternization between the sections, we have, says the Paducah (Ky.) *News*, a business house in this city whose position and example are most remarkable. The firm is composed of two members: one came here from Ohio and the other Tennessee; one was a Federal soldier and the other a Confederate—both carrying scars from wounds received in battle during the late war. No two business partners were ever more friendly and confidential; indeed, their intercourse is as beautiful as that of brothers "dwelling together in unity." And when we add that one is a Scotch Presbyterian and the other an Irish Catholic, we think we show the rarest and strongest case on record

—At Montgomery, Ala., Sunday morning, the bodies of Antonia Nicrosi and Miss Amelia Sharp were found in the cemetery, a pistol ball hole in each head. They went out to walk Saturday afternoon, when the deed is supposed to have been done. They loved each other, and a note from Nicrosi indicates they were willing to die together. The ball entered Miss Sharp's head above the left eye. It is supposed Nicrosi shot her and then put the pistol to his left ear and fired into his own head. They were both dead when found and appeared to have been so for many hours. Nicrosi was clerk in his brother's store and had been in America only a few years. He was not more than twenty two years of age. Miss Sharp was a sister of the manager of the Singer sewing machines in Alabama, quite pretty and highly esteemed.

—Mathew Davenport, an Englishman, aged fifty years, of Northampton, Mass., whose wife left him about a month ago, and who has since been living with a man named Pratt, it is alleged, as a paramour, concealed himself in Pratt's cellar Wednesday night, and early Thursday morning when Mrs. Davenport came into the cellar he pounded her on the head with a base ball club and then stabbed her in the right breast with a butcher's knife. Pratt, attracted by her cries, rushed down stairs and grappled with Davenport. The two fought some time, when Pratt received a six-inch cut across the abdomen, which let his intestines out. The neighbors, hearing the cries, rushed in and separated them. Pratt cannot live long, and the woman's recovery is doubtful. Davenport is in jail. Pratt is an American, about fifty-five years old, and is said to have been a Methodist preacher.

—Charles R. Metzger, a young man twenty seven years old, killed Mary Kelly, in a house of ill-fame, 100 Cross street, Cleveland, on Saturday afternoon, Jealousy was the cause of the murder. The following account of the shooting is given: "I laid on the bed with Mary, and after a few words I put my left arm around her neck, and my right hand took the revolver, striking the muzzle to her ear, and she said, 'Forgive me, Charlie, and I will be a priest.' I continued to shoot her in the right cheek, until the seven chambers were emptied into her head. Finding she was dead I got up, set on a chair, and fired three more charges in the corpse, one entering her arm, which had been thrown across to one side. I put the muzzle to her left breast and I knew how and had to shoot her with the third load I shot her in the temple, making ten shots in all. I then left her the above horrible scene. I then walked to his supper, saying, "Boys, I have killed a girl in such a house, and I want a good lunch." The murderer was formerly from Ohio, and is said to have a wife and children in Columbus, Ohio, and a brother in Cleveland, also a married man.

A FEARFUL DISASTER—Steamer Ben Franklin, of Pittsburgh, with a party of excursionists, thirty in all, left Pittsburgh on the afternoon of last week for Cincinnati, intending to travel by river to Arkansas. She had only floated a short distance when one of the steering oars broke and the boat began to drift with the current. Before they reached the Ohio river the steamer struck a fleet of coal barges, crushing part in three pieces and breaking up the emigrant's outfit. Some of them clambered out on the barges, and others were rescued by the Swiss family named Rife, consisting of father, mother and two children. Another man from Philadelphia, name unknown, was drowned. All the rest were saved, but with the greatest difficulty, as the men with an infant floating on a board before she was picked up.

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: No. 1—A farm in Snyder township, Blair county, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 4 miles from Hollidaysburg, 2 miles from East Tyrone, and 2 miles from Bellwood, on the Pennsylvania railroad, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, a bank barn, and all other necessary outbuildings. This farm will be divided into two parts if desired by purchasers, and will be sold on the first of March next. It will be sold cheap. No. 2—Also, the farm on which I now live, situate in Allegheny township, Blair county, Pa., about 4 miles from Hollidaysburg, 2 miles from Duncansville, and 2 miles from Frankstown, on the Pennsylvania railroad. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, and contains 100 acres, more or less, about 80 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, and the balance is well timbered with white oak, chestnut and other kinds of timber. There is a never-failing stream of water through the farm, and a good orchard of choice fruit. There is also a good two-story frame house, a bank barn, and all other necessary outbuildings on the premises. This farm will be sold on reasonable terms. Any person wishing to purchase a farm will find it to their interest to call on or address the undersigned, who will show the property. For further information call on or address

WM. KITTELL.
Nov. 23, 1877.-3t.

LORETTO PROPERTY FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale at a low price and on easy terms, LOTS OF GROUND,

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Dec. 7, 1877.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Thawful weather this week. Some snow, more rain, and an abundance of mud.

—A seventeen pound wild turkey was shot near Mineral Point, this county, a few days ago.

—Underclothing gum boots and overshoes, for men's wear, just received at A. A. Barker & Son's cheap store.

—A special train Wednesday afternoon closed out the crowd of Court attendants for the present week.

—The bottom fell out of our county court on Tuesday evening, much to the disgust of hotel and boarding-house keepers, if nobody else.

—Twenty cents will buy a pound of good coffee at A. A. Barker & Son's cheap cash store. All other goods in the same proportion.

—There's a lack of local doings, a death of home-made news, and while the printer cannot help it, he prays the reader will excuse.

—The flouring mill of Messrs. P. M. Wolesagle & Son, at Wilmore, has been purchased by a Westmoreland county firm for $4,000.

—Lumber is said to have been sold at from ten to fourteen cents per foot in Lock Haven last week. Pretty fair prices at this season of the year.

—Thirty-three years have passed since the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and it still stands unrivalled. Price, 25 cents; five bottles $1.

—The little waif that was recently left on the front doorstep of Mr. Chas. Unverzagt's residence, in Johnstown, has been adopted by the wife of that gentleman.

—Dr. Heffnon will be at Wilmore on Monday next, Dec. 10th, and at Carrolltown on Saturday following, Dec. 15th. That means tooth-pulling and "sich."

—Considerable timber was run from the headwaters of the Susquehanna to Lock Haven by the floods last week, where it was readily sold at pretty fair figures.

—Mr. Michael Stair, Poor Director elect of Huntingdon county, was thrown from a horse while on his way to Ogidsonia, a few days ago, and very seriously injured.

—An unpleasant passenger in a street car is a crying baby. In such cases Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be given to the little sufferer to ease its troubles. 25 cents a bottle.

—The Huntingdon *Globe* says that a telegraph repairer, whose name it failed to learn, was killed at Mapleton, on Monday last, by a box of insulators falling upon him. No particulars.

—Mr. Samuel Boser, of Buffington township, Indiana county, was thrown from a horse he was riding on Monday of last week and had his neck broken. Instant death of course resulted.

—A man named Price, employed at the new mill of Mr. Isaac Diehl, at the foot of Plane No. 10, in Blair county, had his legs badly crushed a few days ago by a heavy rolling upon it.

—The most submissive set of criminals our county has ever known were before Court this week. Nearly all of them plead guilty and submitted with an evident desire to secure comfortable quarters as soon as possible, for as long as possible.

—"Shoofly" is out of season, but shoeing oneself is just in season, with the best chance of getting what you want at the lowest prices, at the cheap store of A. A. Barker & Son, Ebensburg.

—A fine deer was killed near Portage and sold in Johnstown on Monday last. Mr. Hollopp is the name of the gentleman who did the slaying, but which one of the Mc-Coughs it was we are unable to say.

—Notwithstanding the large crowd in attendance at Court this week, we failed to get more than one or two items of local interest from any part of the county. Hence the dearth of news in this department.

—It would be a bootless task to seek elsewhere than at the cheap cash store of A. A. Barker & Son for the largest stock, the greatest variety and the cheapest assortment of boots and shoes to be found in northern Cambria.

—Rev. J. N. MacGonigle, recently pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in this place, but now of Parker City, Pa., was in town this week, receiving the congratulations and hearty hand-shakes of his numerous friends hereaway.

—The "shooting" that a man receives at the hands of A. A. Barker & Son is not only not injurious but entirely agreeable both purse and person, their stock of boots and shoes being the largest, best and cheapest in this county.

—Mr. Daniel Kehoe, of Millville borough, had been in bad health for some time but fell dead from a rocking chair in which he was seated on Saturday evening. He was an honest, industrious and worthy citizen, aged about 68 years.

—Attention is invited to the notice of Messrs. Diehl & Co., published in our advertising department. They want to employ a dozen of hoop pole shavers, to whom they promise fair wages on a square Diehl and work for good pay.

—We don't know whether the end of all things terrestrial is near at hand or not, but judging from the fact that an Indiana counterfeiter has been arrested in Johnstown for carrying an umbrella, it looks very much as if something terrible was going to happen.

—The St. Lawrence hotel, in Altoona, was damaged by an incendiary fire on Friday morning last to the extent of about $600, fully covered by insurance, and a man named Marsh, formerly of Harrisburg, has been arrested and confessed that he set the building on fire.

—We are authorized to announce J. G. Lake, Esq., of this place, as a candidate for Register and Recorder. Mr. Lake has had large experience in the office for which he is an aspirant, and that he is competent and clever will be denied by few if any who know him.

—The Pa. R. R. station house at Bradford was entered by thieves on Sunday night last and robbed of a gold watch, a lot of cigars and tobacco, and about five dollars in money, all of which belonged to the agent, George Hughes. The thieves gained an entrance by cutting out a window.

—A wedding in high life took place in Hollidaysburg on Thursday last, the happy couple being Mr. Geo. W. Sadtler, of Baltimore, and Miss Delia Cromwell, youngest daughter of Thaddeus Banks, Esq., of the former place. The newly wedded design spending the winter in Florida.

—A young man named Belin, a pupil at a country school in Westmoreland county, struck his teacher, Young by name, who had punished him for some breach of discipline the day previous, with a chair, not long since, knocking him down and injuring so badly that his life is despaired of.

—There is a strong probability that the Belfast Division of the Pa. R. R. will be extended to Cumberland, Md., the council of that city having passed an ordinance authorizing the issuing of bonds to the amount of $50,000, though at latest accounts the Mayor had not signed the ordinance.

—The large steam saw-mill of Messrs. E. & H. Nutter, at Chest Springs, which had been idle for a couple of months, was put in operation again on Monday last, and is now turning out lumber at an astonishing rate. Their champion shingle mill, recently removed from Ashland Furnace, was also put in operation about the same time.

—We have merely space this week to announce that a grand vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the Ebensburg Silver Cornet Band will be given at the Court House on New Year's night. The band is one of our home institutions that deserves encouragement, and we hope it will receive it liberally and in large doses.

—A colored man named Daniel Thomas was arrested on Sunday last, in Altoona, on suspicion of having broken open the safe of Simms & Sink, in that city, on Tuesday night previous, and stolen about $80 in money. The evidence against him is said to be very strong, and in default of $500 security he is now in jail to await trial.

—Thos. W. Jackson, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, who was elected District Attorney of Blair county on the Democratic ticket at the late election, has been appointed by the Court to fill the unexpired term of District Attorney Milliken, who mysteriously disappeared a couple of months ago and was last heard from on his way to join the Turkish army.

—The Altoona *Tribune* is right in saying that the County court was brought to a sudden termination this week, but is mistaken about the cause, the death of the venerable mother of R. L. Johnston, Esq., not having had anything to do with the matter. The common pleas of guilt are what knocked the stuffing out of the quarter sessions. No pun intended.

—Mr. Charles B. Ware, general business manager of the Texas-Jack troupe, was considerably burned about the hands by the accidental ignition of a quantity of powder during the performance of the "Scouts of the Plains" at Union Hall, Johnstown, on Monday night last. The explosion also caused a slight panic in the audience, and one lady fainted.

—The residence of Mr. John Hurd, of Altoona, was on Thursday night last visited by burglars, who gained an entrance by turning the key in the kitchen door with the aid of a pair of nippers and gobbled up $40 in bank bills, which they found in the inside pocket of his vest, and $5 in silver, contained in one of the pockets of his pants. No clue to the perpetrators.

—The man who owes us for two or more years' subscription, and his name is legion, did not attend court very numerously this week. At least we judge so from the fact that very few of him called in to pay the printer, what we did receive, which was comparatively little, coming for the most part from those who were not more than one year behind in their payments.

—They had what the Johnstown *Tribune* calls a "high old Court" in Huntingdon last week, Judge Watson, of Bucks county, who presided in the absence of Judge Dean, measuring 6 feet 2½ inches, while the altitude of the two Associates, Messrs Heater and Miller, is put down at 6 feet 2 inches and 6 feet 1 inch, respectively—making a grand total of 18 feet 5½ inches.

—Ur ah Weaver, of Chestnut Hill, Somerset county, has got himself into trouble for forging the name of Jacob Yost, one of his neighbors, to an order on Mr. Zang, of Johnstown, and obtaining fifty dollars' worth of leather, shoe findings, etc., therefor. The goods were subsequently recovered, less about seven dollars' worth, and the accused, who was arrested several miles from home, is now in the Somerset jail.

—In this month of snow and ice and mirth, while sitting by your cheerful stove or hearth, just bear in mind that whatever goods you need, the best in town and cheapest, too, indeed, can now be found in fine array at Myers & Lloyd's, who, by the way, have just received a stock complete of winter goods both fine and neat, comprising dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and most things else that folks can use.

—Mr. Henry Werner, residing in the Third Ward, Johnstown, died very suddenly of heart disease about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, in the thirty-third year of his age. Deceased was born in the Grand Duchy of Hessen, in Germany, and came to this country in 1865, removing to Johnstown three years after, where he worked for a time at his trade of shoemaking, but more recently has been associated with Mr. Henry Fritz in the liquor business.

—William Murray, Henry Hammers and Pearl Condo, suspected of being concerned in the recent and frequent robbing of Pa. R. R. cars, were arrested in Altoona on Tuesday night last and are now confined in the Hollidaysburg jail. Officer John Cohn succeeded without aid in arresting the first two named, one of whom (Murray) is a somewhat notorious character, and his (Cohn's) valor and vigilance is just now a subject of much favorable comment in that city.

—We had the pleasure of meeting on the cars the other day our worthy friend of other days, Mr. Jordan Pringle, then of Johnstown, but now and for several years past a citizen of Dakota territory, his place of residence being within two or three miles of the celebrated city of Deadwood, where he owns and operates a quartz mill and is doing a prosperous business. Glad to know that our enterprising friend has, financially speaking, found the first part of his name by no means a hard road to travel.

—Go in your majesty, go in your might; go in the morning, go after night; go any hour, go any day; go when you please, go when you may, but in going don't fail to bear always in mind, that the clothing at Wolff's is the best you can find, and his prices the lowest that in this region prevail, while in pleasing his patrons he never can fail. Store on Twelfth street, Altoona, one door above the post-office. Don't forget to call and buy a neat, cheap and durable suit for the approaching holidays.

—Several valuable packages are said to have been stolen from one of the Adams' Express cars between Blairsville Intersection and Altoona on Monday night last. No particulars are given, except that the Express messenger, who occupied another car, reports that the locks were all right on the door of the car that was robbed when the train left the former place, but when it reached the latter city it was found that one of the locks had been broken to pieces and a considerable quantity of goods stolen.

—Alex. Hughes, conductor, and Celestine McKibbon, brakeman on a freight train on the Pa. R. R., were both run over and instantly killed at Torrens station, six miles this side of Pittsburg, on Saturday morning last. McKibbon, it seems, got one of his feet fast in a frog, and Hughes sought to release him, and while so engaged they were both struck, knocked down and run over by the train, with the sad result stated. Both men resided in Pittsburg, but we see by the Johnstown *Tribune* that the remains of McKibbon were brought to Gallitzin, this county, his former home, for interment.

—The case in bankruptcy against Wm. M. Lloyd was before Judge McKennan in the U. S. Circuit Court at Pittsburg on Tuesday last. It will be recollected that some time ago the District Court, after a long and tedious contest, declared Lloyd a bankrupt. From that decision he took an appeal to the Circuit Court, and after counsel for the creditors and also for Mr. Lloyd had made their arguments on Tuesday last, the Court, having considered the matter, dismissed the appeal. We presume that this ends the controversy, the victory being with those of defendant's creditors who were seeking to put him into bankruptcy.

—The Indian name for an editor is said to be "Wo-rack-ta-che-rish-he-ka haw," which in English means "Old-man-who-wears-out-the-basement-of-his-pantaloons." The *bare* mention of such a catastrophe as the name suggests is enough to make the cold streaks run up an editor's back, but as long as he, in common with the rest of mankind, can at a very small outlay replenish his wardrobe at the great Star Clothing Hall of James J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, where the very best of clothing for winter wear may at present be found in great variety and at the lowest possible prices, it is not worth while for him to worry his gizzard about what Mr. Lo or any other man may see fit to call him.

—A stable in Johnstown owned by Mr. John Phillips, and located in the rear of his residence on Main street, opposite the public square, was destroyed by an incendiary fire at an early hour on Friday morning last, and a quantity of lumber, straw, etc., was consumed with the building. A young man named George Townsend, who had only been released from the lock-up the evening previous, where he was confined on some trivial charge, was arrested Friday afternoon on suspicion of having set the stable on fire, and subsequently made a full confession of the crime, alleging that he was an outcast and would rather go to the penitentiary than bear the ills he had. As will be seen by Court proceedings elsewhere, he plead guilty to the charge before Judge Dean on Tuesday last and is now in jail awaiting sentence.

DELICATE CAKE.—Three quarters cup of butter, two cups of white sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately,) or the whites only of six eggs, three cups of flour, having in it one measure Banner Baking Powder. Each one measure Banner Baking Powder contains a can of Banner Baking Powder and take your grocer for the Banner Powder and take no other.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The December term of our county court convened at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, and after the usual preliminaries, among which was the appointment of Mr. J. Alex. Kilgore, of Johnstown, as foreman of the Grand Jury, and the admission, which was not one of the usual preliminaries, of N. P. Mervine, Esq., of Altoona, to the bar of this county, on motion of F. A. Shoemaker Esq., the following proceedings were had:

QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Com'th vs. John Ansley—carrying concealed weapons; Thos. M. Rees, prosecutor. Defendant not appearing recognizance was forfeited.

Com'th vs. Same—entering a house with intent to commit a felony. Same prosecutor and same result.

Com'th vs. Christian Good and John Varner—indictment nuisance, on presentment of Grand Jury. Defendants found guilty, but a motion made by their counsel for arrest of judgment and a new trial.

Com'th vs. Geo. Townsend—arson; John T. Harris, prosecutor. Defendant pleads guilty and submits. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. Henry Stremel—assault and battery; Mary Wahl, prosecutrix. Defendant pleads guilty and submits. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. Charles Fiscus—larceny; Wm. Updegrave, prosecutor. Defendant pleads guilty and is sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and undergo three months' imprisonment in the county jail.

Com'th vs. Henry Louier—larceny, two counts; Drs. Marbourg and J. C. Wilson, prosecutor. Defendant pleads guilty and submits. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. John Wesley Ryan—fornication and bastardy; Martha Rager, prosecutrix. Found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for use of Cambria county, $30 lying-in expenses and $1 per week for a term of seven years, and, further, to enter surety in the sum of $500 that the child shall not become a burden upon the county.

Com'th vs. David Huber—larceny; Mary Goughenour, prosecutrix. Defendant pleads guilty and submits. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. Elizabeth Kyle—bigamy; Ezra Kyle, prosecutor. A plea of guilty and submission to the Court. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. Wm. Vannett—same charge, same prosecutor, and same plea. Sentence deferred.

Com'th vs. Conrad Kunkel—first count, wilfully pointing a pistol; second count, assault and battery; John A. Headrick, prosecutor. By leave of Court District Attorney enters *nolle prosequi*.

Com'th vs. Wm. McCall and Silas McIntosh—assault and battery; A. L. Pringle, prosecutor. McCall not taken and McIntosh pleads guilty and submits. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Ananias Horner—larceny; Cyrus Horner, prosecutor. Defendant pleads guilty and submits. Sentence: $20 fine, costs of prosecution, and three months in county jail.

Com'th vs. Mrs. Elizabeth Goughenour—receiving stolen goods. *Nolle prosequi* entered by District Attorney.

Com'th vs. Simon Noel—assault and battery; John Saltsgiver, prosecutor. *Nol. pros.* entered upon payment of costs by defendant.

Com'th vs. Wm. Wilson—larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Lantzy, prosecutor. Defendant found not guilty on the first count, and as the Court had no jurisdiction on the second, the goods alleged to be stolen having been secreted in Clearfield county, the prosecution fell.

Com'th vs. Samuel Flenner—nuisance; Elias Penrod, prosecutor. Defendant failing to put in an appearance his recognizance was forfeited.

Com'th vs. Henry Dunlap and Mary Beals—larceny; Philip P. Miller, prosecutor. Defendants not taken.

Com'th vs. Henry Dunlap, James Ashcraft and Wm. Ashcraft—larceny. Grand Jury ignores bill.

Com'th vs. Thomas Daily, Jeremiah Sullivan, Wm. Barns, John Cassidy, James Russell, Joseph Chambers, Thos. Moore, James McDonald and John Clark—breaking into house with intent to commit a felony; John Brown, prosecutor. These are the parties whose arrest for forcibly entering and destroying property in the railroad watch-box near the Johnstown station we noticed last week. Joseph Chambers entered a plea of guilty, Jeremiah Sullivan and Thos. Moore were acquitted on trial, and the balance of the party were convicted of the offense charged. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 each, the costs of suit conjointly, and undergo imprisonment for sixty days in the county jail. Same sentence imposed on Chambers, who plead guilty.

Com'th vs. John Brown—assault and battery; B. C. Stutzman, prosecutor. A plea of guilty and submission to the Court entered by defendant. Sentence: $5 fine, costs of prosecution, and twenty days in jail.

Com'th vs. Thomas Moore—carrying concealed weapons and assault and battery; B. C. Stutzman, prosecutor. Defendant found guilty and sentenced as follows: $20 fine, costs of prosecution, and six months in county jail.

Com'th vs. Wm. McElhany—cruelty to animals; John A. Schwab, prosecutor. Defendant not appearing his recognizance was forfeited.

Com'th vs. David Kifer, Resler Emigh and Peter James—larceny; Margaret Weaver, prosecutrix. True bill, but defendants not taken.

Com'th vs. Franklin Goughenour—larceny and burglary. On the first count of the indictment no less than seven suits were brought against the defendant, Leonard T. Beam, Wm. Thompson (two charges), Valentine Luther, Jacob Fend, Herman Baumer and Peter Barbour appearing as prosecutors, and on the second count five more were scored up against him, with M. H. Nathanson, Christian Kruger, William Updegrave, Charles Pfeifer and John Fritz as prosecutors. Defendant plead guilty to all the charges preferred and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. Sentence deferred.

Com'th vs. Austin Lantz, David H. Hopkins, John Fickes, John Mitchell, Herman alias "Buck" Goughenour, Frank Van Ormer, Sam'l McLaren and Frank Pringle—riot; W. H. Walters, prosecutor. Grand Jury ignored the bills against all but the first named defendant, who was put upon trial for alleged participation in the railroad troubles in and about Johnstown on the 21st of July last, and after a full hearing in the case was found guilty as in manner and form indicted. Sentence (with all others not already imposed) deferred until Monday evening next.

COMMON PLEAS.

J. J. Stiles vs. J. C. Steinman—summons in trespass on the case upon promises. Case continued by consent.

Collins, Johnston & Co. vs. Patrick Dunegan—*scire facias sur recognizance*, No. 10, March Term, 1876. Death of defendant suggested and his executor, Luke Durbin, substituted as the defendant.

Patrick Smith vs. Francis N. Burk—summons in ejectment for specific contract. Defendant confesses judgment to plaintiff for premises in suit, to be released on payment of $80 40 within sixty days.

James Russell & Co. vs. Adam Leiden—summons trespass on the case upon promises. Jury find for plaintiff in the sum of $192.72.

Dillinger & Stevens vs. Adam Leiden—summons trespass, etc. Jury find for plaintiff $256.86.

David Porter vs. David Huber—appeal from award of arbitrators. Defendant confesses judgment for amount of award.

WORMS.—It is true that worms do not always come from children whole after taking E. K. Thompson's Sweet Worm Powders. Should the worms be above the stomach they are killed and digested with the food, and pass off in the form of white mucilage. If the patient ceases to have the symptoms had before taking the Sweet Worm Powders, viz., a hacking cough, starting in sleep, restlessness, pale around the mouth, breath offensive and feverish, tongue coated white, itching and picking at the nose, then the Powders have evidently done their work. These are more particularly the symptoms when the worms are above the intestines or bowels, and in the stomach or above the digestive organs, so that when they are killed by the Sweet Worm Powders they are cut up, the same as food by digestion.

Prepared by E. K. Thompson, Titusville, Pa., and sold by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—Following is a list of properties disposed of by Sheriff Ryan in Johnstown on last Saturday afternoon:

House and lot of James F. Gallaher, in Taylor township; appraised at $312.50 and sold to John Thomas for $400.

Five acres of land in Taylor township, owned by James F. Gallagher appraised at $225 and sold to John Thomas and C. H. Ellis for $218.

House and lot of Malinda Gregory, in the Fifth Ward, Johnstown, appraised at $412.50 and sold to Fockler & Levergood for $330.

House and lot of Philip Hertzinger, in Third Ward, Johnstown; appraised at $1,025.33 and sold to John Dibert & Co. for $1,750.

House and lot of David Barkheimer in Morrellville; appraised at 391.66 and sold to Jacob J. Strayer for $290.

House and lot of John Fulton, in the Second Ward, Conemaugh borough; appraised at $416.33 and sold to Christian Kreuger for $370.

House and lot of John P. Pringle, in Third Ward, Johnstown; appraised at $1,533.33 and sold to John Dibert & Co. for $2 200.

House and lot of Christ. Hudson, in Kernville, (Johnstown); appraised at $558.33 and sold to David Dibert for $500.

House and lot of John Hudson, in Kernville; appraised at $560 and sold to David Dibert for $510.

House and lot of Michael Quinn, in Conemaugh borough; appraised at $875, and sold to Evan Powells for $700.

Property of Joseph Gates, in Lower Yoder township; valued at $391.66, and sold to Martin Logan for $515.

At the Court House in this place, on Monday afternoon, Sheriff Ryan disposed of the following properties:

One hundred and thirty acres with improvements in Washington township, appraised at $1,841. Sold as the property of John McMahon and bought by the plaintiff, Mrs. Rosanna Mounrue, for $500.

Lot of ground and improvements in Summitville borough, appraised at $644 66. Sold as the property of John Spade and bought by Paul McKenna, for $500.

One hundred and sixty acres and improvements in Jackson township, appraised at $590. Sold as the property of Philip W. Pringle and bought by Thomas Griffith for $305.

Fifty acres and improvements in Barr township, appraised at $767. Sold as the property of Thomas Stiles and bought by the plaintiff, Peter Neily, for $20.

Forty acres and improvements in Barr township, appraised at $688. Sold as the property of Thos. Stiles and bought by Sol. A. Douglas for $200.

One hundred and eighty-five acres and improvements in Clearfield township. Sold as the property of John J. Krise and bought by John Wagner for $900.

Ninety-six acres and improvements in White township, appraised at $500. Sold as the property of Geo. B. Richards and bought by John Beers for $244.

Fifty-five acres and improvements in White township. Sold as the property of L. L. Worthley and W. H. Edwards and bought by plaintiff, Stephen Van Scoyoc, for $100.

The sale of Mrs. Eliza Noonan's property, in Munster township, was stayed, while those of Egedius Levy, of Barr township, and Wm. A. Stewart, of Jackson township, were postponed, the former until Monday next at one o'clock, p. m., and the latter until Argument Court.

A LECHEROUS SCOUNDREL HORSE WHIPPED.—A young brute in human shape named Lute, a resident of Pine township, Indiana county, not far from the Cambria line, while on his way to a saw-mill in that neighborhood for a load of lumber not many days ago, overtook a little son and daughter of Mr. Thomas R. Mulvehill at what is known as the cross-roads, and after trying without avail to induce them to get on the wagon, he dismounted and attempted, we are told, to coax or drag the little girl into the woods by the side of the road, for what purpose is of course easy enough to conjecture, but as the children, alarmed at his conduct, raised an outcry, and as the little boy was about to hurry off to the mill to summon help, the would-be violator of childish chastity abandoned his hellish purpose and hastily resumed his journey. The little ones, almost frightened out of their wits, made their way home as speedily as possible and reported the circumstance to their father, who forthwith armed himself with a stout horse-whip and going in quest of young Lute found him at the saw-mill in question, and without staying his hand, caught and gave him a thorough and well deserved castigation, which he supplemented by making the Lute unstring, but who almost deserved stringing, get down on his knees and promise that he would never again be guilty of such an act. This is said to be the third time the young scoundrel has been accused of attempting to outrage female innocence, for one of which offences he was prosecuted in this county not a great while ago, but as the evidence against him was considered insufficient, the oath of the young girl who made the charge being received with a grain of allowance, he managed to escape without receiving the punishment which his future conduct would seem to show that he fully deserved. It is to be hoped, however, that he has learned a lesson in this instance which will serve him during the rest of his natural life.

MCPIKE IN THE ROLE OF A TRAMP.—How we came to be taken or mistaken for a "turnpike sailor" is thus pleasantly told in the current issue of the Altoona *Tribune*, which forgets, however, to say that the fierce little paper Colonel and the gaunt but gallant Lieutenant-Colonel, Burchfield, flanked by two other hungry attaches of the *Tribune* "print shop," went for the pretzels soon after they had been presented to us by Davy McLaughlin, the warm-hearted but somewhat verdant young "devil," and cleaned out the paper poke pretty effectually. Still the joke was a good one and the *Tribune* is no slouch in telling about it. And here is how Grier makes it appear:

McPike came down from his mountain perch, to these lowlands on Saturday, a journey which he now infrequently performs. When here he has the freedom of the TRIBUNE office to do the nicest job work in the world. While thus engaged he attracted the attention of our new devil, who is not yet acquainted in "the ways that are dark," etc. This imp of the black art made inquiries as to who (in him) this newcomer was. He was informed that he was a hungry tramp; that he had gotten up that morning at 5 o'clock and had traveled quite a number of miles. His sympathies were excited and he forthwith declared his intention of bringing him something to eat at noon. Some one of the latter-day types suggested that would be too long for the man to do without anything to eat, and that he ought to have something to bridge over the chasm of his hunger in the meantime. He dropped his stick and made for the nearest place where refreshments were to be purchased and invested five cents in pretzels. These he placed on the case before McPike, saying, with all the innocence of a rustic, "here's something to eat for yer." With a "thank ye," Mac went for the luger accompaniments with the same degree of innocence. When we broke in upon him, he smiled a goodly smile, and said "that's one on your humble servant."

TEITELBAUM & BRO.—We need scarcely invite attention to the mammoth advertisement of this enterprising Carrolltown firm, as it is big enough to speak for itself, but it is well to note what they propose to do for their customers, as plainly and temptingly set forth in the following partial list of

WONDERFUL LOW PRICES.

Men's All-Wool Cassimere Suits...	$4.00	and up.
" " Pants.....	2.25	" "
Boys' " Suits.....	4.00	" "
Men's Hats.....	60	" "
" Boots.....	2 00	" "
Women's Shoes.....	1 00	" "
Misses' "	50	" "
Woven Blankets.....	1.50	per p'r.
Horse "	1.25	" "
Waterproof Cloth, 68 inches wide..	65	" "
Cashmeres.....	35	per y'd.
Alpaces (all colors).....	18	" "
Best Washington Prints.....	5	" "
Lancaster Ginghams.....	8	" "
Muslins (bleached and unbleached)	5	" "
Ticking for overalls.....	15	" "

WE clip the following from the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* of a recent date.

THE DOCTORS OLDSHUE.—Among the members of the medical fraternity, none have a larger measure of confidence among their patients than the Doctors Oldshue, whose office is at No. 132 Grant street. The senior practitioner is one of the oldest and most successful of our physicians, and his fame has long since extended beyond the bounds of the State. His sons are thoroughly skilled in the system which gained him such eminence, and patients will receive the same careful treatment at their hands. Those suffering from diseases of any kind would consult the Doctors Oldshue, and they will not be long in finding out that they are in safe and competent hands.

HOLIDAYS.—For elegant, useful and appropriate articles for Holiday Presents go to Messrs. Hugus & Hacke's Dry Goods Emporium, Fifth avenue and Market st., Pittsburgh. Read their announcement in this paper, headed "Great Clearance Sale."

...Five and six cents, according to size and quality, are the ruling wholesale prices per pound for pork in this market.

STILL IN THE FIELD, AND THE BARS DOWN!

When You Visit Carrolltown,

Which you should do if for no other purpose than to secure big bargains at the

PEOPLE'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

BE SURE TO CALL BEFORE COING ELSEWHERE ON

S. TEITELBAUM & BRO.,

WHO HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN CITIES WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

ELEGANT NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES!

WHICH THEY HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK AND ARE NOW OFFERING AT

PRICES NEVER BEFORE TOUCHED!

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DEAL WITH US:

We bought $10,000 worth of Goods for $5,000 cash from the stock of a Wholesale House in New York city which was closed out at Assignee's sale, and are determined to give the people a remedy for hard times by selling them Goods 35 per cent. cheaper than they have ever before or can now buy elsewhere.

CALL AND SEE OUR GOODS.

AND EXAMINE OUR PRICES.

As we have the largest assortment and greatest variety in the county, and are prepared to give BETTER BARGAINS than can be obtained at any other establishment.

S. TEITELBAUM & BROTHER,

Oct. 5, 1877.—3m. CARROLLTOWN, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

SQUARE DEALING!

To secure the above give our

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE

A CALL BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

WE SELL THE BEST OF GOODS CHEAPER

than you can buy them in Altoona or Johnstown, and as we have the

LARGEST and HANDSOMEST STOCK

EVER BROUGHT TO NORTHERN CAMBRIA, WE CAN SUIT ALL PARTIES.

MAUCHER & WEAKLAND,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Store in Dr. MAUCHER'S New Building.

THE PROPOSED ATLAS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Some of the advance agents and engineers of J. A. Caldwell's Atlas Company are at present making an investigation to ascertain whether sufficient encouragement can be obtained to warrant the issuing of so big such a publication for Cambria county. The proposed work will be a large volume of from 150 to 200 pages, very handsomely engraved and printed, and neatly bound. Following are some of the prominent features of the proposed work:

A double page map of the United States up to the latest date.

A double page railroad map of the State of Pennsylvania, showing all the railroads and stations up to the present time.

A map of Cambria county colored by townships showing the location of towns and villages, post-offices, streams, wagon roads, rail roads, churches school houses, &c.

Statistics of the State of Pennsylvania, showing the history of the formation of each county, total number of acres of land in each county, and the population by counties, from the census of 1-6.

A geological and physical description of Cambria county, with diagrams of the sections of coal and other minerals.

A map of each township in the county, separate and distinct on a large scale, giving the original land surveys, the location of houses, streams, wagon roads, rail roads, churches, school houses, mills, manufactories, orchards, cemeteries, blacksmith shops, coal banks, names of land owners and the number of acres of land belonging to each person.

Large maps of all the principal boroughs of the county, giving names of streets, numbers of lots or blocks, owners' names, &c. Also, similar reliable maps of all the smaller villages of the county. All these maps will be plotted from records, verified by actual surveys, and colored by additions.

A carefully compiled histo y of the county and each township, giving something of the past and present, its early settlers, &c.

Actual portraits and biographies of some of the pioneers and representative men of Cambria county.

Finely lithographed views of private residences, farm buildings, public buildings, and other improvements, illustrative of the present wealth, progress and enterprise of the county.

Reports of villages and township directors, giving the names of our patrons, their business or occupation, residence, nativity, date of settlement post office address, etc.

The atlas is to be bound in muslin, with leather back and embossed cover, and to include about fifty separate, distinct and complete maps, highly colored, engraved and printed.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used BOSHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, and Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,

Commencing this day, Dec. 7th, at

HUGUS & HACKE'S,

Fifth Ave. and Market St., Pittsburgh.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered in Dress Goods and Silks.

BONA FIDE REDUCTIONS on the following:

On all our elegant Silks, Black and Colored.
On all our Paris and Berlin Dress Novelties.
On all our Black and Colored Cashmeres.
On all our Medium and Cheap Dress Fabrics.
On our Lace Curtains,
On all our fine Carriage Robes.

This is a rare chance for those contemplating purchases for the Holidays, as we shall offer decided bargains in all the above mentioned goods.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES DOYLE, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Jas. Doyle, late of Altoona, Blair county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to J. G. Lake, residing at Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

J. G. LAKE, Administrator.

Dec. 5, 1877.—6.*

OBITUARY.

JOHNSTON.—Died, at the residence of her grandson, Mr. Wm. Rotkey, in Grant township, Indiana county, on Friday, Nov. 30, 1877, Mrs. JANE JOHNSTON, relict of ——Johnston, deceased, in the 95th year of her age.

The deceased was the mother of eleven children, one of whom, R. L. Johnston, Esq., resides in this place, thirty three grandchildren, sixty-seven great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren. Four of her great grandchildren served as pallbearers at the funeral on Sunday last. Peace to her ashes!

BROWN.—Died, in Cambria township, Nov. 15, 1877, of scarlet fever, MARGIE, only daughter of Joseph and Lizzie Brown, aged 2 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Maggie dear, how great thy flower—
Angel baby—heavenly flower:
Thy image's graven on my heart,
Yet so soon with the to part.

Why should we mourn for her, our fair, unfolded flower?
Her soul has met the bliss of its Creator's face,
Whose knowledge now transcends man's loftiest power,
And with the purest joy has flown to his embrace.

Asking blessing true and meet
For a father and a brother;
Yes, for a mother kind and dear.
Weep not, then, for with God in heaven
She is happier far than here. A. P.

WANTED—10 good HOOP SHAVERS to whom employment can be given for 2 or 3 months. Will pay cash and guarantee payment. Apply at once to DIEHL & CO., Box 20, Altoona, Pa., or at Duncansville, Blair county, Pa., by letter or in person.

December 7, 1877.—3t.

STRAY BULL.—Strayed from the premises of the owner in Susquehanna township, on or about the 15th of May last, a red bull, one year old in April, with white under the belly, a white ring round the tail near the end, and a few other white spots on body or face, or both. Any information leading to his recovery will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded by JOSEPH FARABAUGH.

December 7, 1877.—3t.

TOUCH NOT!—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with the following described property, bought by me at Sheriff's sale and left with Simon Kohler, of Cresson township, during my pleasure: 1 cow, all his hogs, a lot of wheat, rye, corn meal, mixed grain, bran, and flour. Also, one cooking stove and one clock, bought by me at private sale and left with the same party.

CHARLES ANNA.

Carroll Twp., Dec. 7, 1877.—3t.

IF YOU WANT TO

HAVE MORE FUN

THAN GOING TO A CIRCUS,

Around the Evening Lamp, during the coming winter evenings, be sure and subscribe for the Cincinnati

BREAKFAST TABLE.

It will kill the blues stone dead, and fill your home with happy, healthful mirth.

It is not a comic paper, full of stale, thin jokes and conundrums, but a live, fresh, spicy, airy family journal, with an original humorous feature predominant, first-class in every respect, full of choice reading for the family circle, pure in tone and healthful in influence. Its articles are copied all over the country for papers that do not pring-publish. It is a paper that needs no recommendation but to be seen. It is a large, forty-eight column sheet, handsomely printed. Ask your newsdealer for specimen copy, or send three cent stamp to publication office and it will be sent by return mail.

The paper is sent free one year to all persons getting up clubs of five or over, in addition to cash commissions. Address,

E. P. BROWN & CO., Publishers.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

☞ The BREAKFAST TABLE and the C

ALL ABOUT PAPER.

Eighteen hundred years ago the Chinese, who seem to have had an inkling of most of the great European inventions, including gunpowder and printing, made paper from a fibrous matter, vegetable and animal, reducing it to a pulp in water.

A manufactory of paper from cotton was established at Samarcand, in Bokhara, by the Arabs early in the eighth century. Thence it was taken by the Saracens to Spain, where first was made paper from linen and hemp, as well as from cotton.

Cotton paper was in use in England long before the introduction there of linen paper, in the fourteenth century. For a long time the best paper was made in Holland. To this day Dutch paper is considered superior to, as it is also dearer than, all other paper.

Papyrus manuscripts have been found in the Egyptian Catacombs, apparently several thousands years old. Manuscripts have been discovered in large numbers (say 1,800) in Herculaneum, a small city near the Mediterranean, and not far from Naples, which, sharing the fate of Pompeii, A. D. 79, was destroyed by a great earthquake.

The oldest manuscript in England, written upon cotton paper, bears the date A. D. 1049, and is in the British Museum, in London. One in the Royal Library at Paris is dated a year later. "The Aphorisms of Hippocrates," translated into Arabic, has the date of the year 1100, and is said to be written on the oldest specimen of linen paper extant.

To the same year belong Arabic manuscripts on satin paper (made of silk) and highly ornamented with paintings and gold leaf. Subsequently such ornaments were called illumination, of which many fine specimens remain.

The name of the inventor of paper made from linen rags remains unknown. The earliest English manuscript upon such paper bears the date of A. D. 1120, which was the fourteenth year of the reign of Edward III. It has been decided that this was foreign paper.

The first paper mark, which was a ram's face, was found in a book of accounts, dated A. D. 1330. Thirty years later Ulman Stromer began to write at Nuremburg, in Bavaria, the first book that had paper making for its subject.

What is called hand paper was so designated from a water-mark, some years later, of a hand with a star at each finger's end. So, from a jug or a pot, which also was a favorite mark, the term pot paper is said to have originated.

What is called foo'scap paper gets its name from the fact that, after the trial and execution of Charles I., in front of his own Palace of Whitehall, London, in January, 1649, the Parliament party, to throw contempt on royalty, changed the water-mark of paper from the King's arms to a fool with a cap and bells. The mark ceased when the monarchy was restored, but paper of the particular size on which it had been placed retains the name of foolscap.

Post paper is said to have been so called from the post horn, which was its distinguishing mark at one time. When the general post was established in England, about the year 1670, it was the postman's practice to announce his coming by blowing a horn.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

EARTH FROM BORENO.—In the last century a merchant vessel came into London Docks with yellow fever and the Captain was suffering severely from it, and no one would go near the sufferers. Dr. Fothergill, however, went on board, partly out of compassion, and partly from his desire to study a disease which was new to him, and he removed the Captain to his own house, and finally succeeded in getting him through the fever. When the Captain recovered, he inquired from the Doctor what he was in his debt, but Fothergill refused to receive any payment. The Captain then wished to know how he could compensate him for such kindness, upon which the Doctor replied that there was one thing he could do for him, if he were making a voyage to the East, and would pass through the Straits of Madagassar by Borneo, he should be glad if he would bring him back two barrels full of the earth of Borneo, which the Captain promised to do. However, when he reached the spot on his voyage out, he thought of the ridicule he must experience from his crew in so strange an undertaking, and his heart failed him, and he sailed through the straits without fulfilling his intention. On his return by the same route the same thing happened again through his fear of the scoffs of his crew.—However, after he had left the straits two hundred or possibly three hundred miles behind him, his conscience smote him with his ingratitude and the non-fulfillment of his promise, and he put the ship's head about, returned to the spot, and filled the barrels with the earth. On his return he sent it to Dr. Fothergill, who had the surface of a piece of ground thoroughly burned, and he then sprinkled the Borneo earth on it, when it is a known fact that there came up all kinds of new and curious plants, said to be one hundred different sorts, some geraniums, and new flowers, which have subsequently spread throughout the gardens of England.—*Land and Water.*

IT is estimated that fifty head of poultry will make more than enough manure for an acre of land—seven cwt. of guano being the usual quantity applied per acre, and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilizing salts. No other stock will give an equal return in this way, and these figures demand careful attention from the large farmer.

GREAT

REDUCTINO!

IN PRICES!

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, Etc.,

AT MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Preparatory to tearing down and rebuilding his extensive Store Room,

Geo. Huntley

WILL DISPOSE OF HIS

Entire Stock of GOODS,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Builders' HARDWARE,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, STOVES, TINWARE, HOUSE RAKES, HARVEST'G TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, HOES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PUMPS AND TUBING, BLANCHARD CHURNS, &c.

AT LESS THAN COST,

—FOR—

CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞ I have also on hand a few good **Mowing Machines**, which I will sell at from $20 to $30 less than cost, and am agent for the great AMERICAN SAW GUMMER, (the only changable self-feed Gummer in the world,) which I will sell very low for cash.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains

BY BUYING A

Big Lot of Goods for Very Little Money!

NOTICE!

☞ *All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, either by note or cash, and thereby save costs, as I must have my books closed in the shortest time possible.*

Geo. Huntley,

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

NEXT DOOR to the POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves.
Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

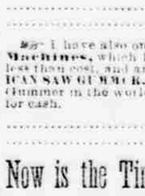
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

S. C. BAILEY. J. S. BOLSINGER.

Bailey & Bolsinger,



Plumbers,

AND

WATER, STEAM, AND GAS FITTERS!

Ebensburg, Pa.,

Are prepared to put Cold and Hot Water Pipes in houses and attend to all other work in their line promptly, expeditiously, at the lowest possible prices, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. Also, can furnish at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, Marble Wash Stands, Iron Sinks for Kitchens, Boilers, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Iron and Wooden Hydrants, Gum Hose, Galvanized Iron Pipes, one and one and a quarter inch Lead Pipe (light for country use), and Terra Cotta, Sewer and Drain Pipes, 2, 3, 4, and 6 inches in size. Also, will fit up, at fair figures, Brass Globe Valves for steam and iron cistern pumps.

☞ All orders left with J. S. Bolsinger, or at his shop on Crawford street, will have early and satisfactory attention.

Ebensburg, June 22, 1877.-tf.

WOOL! BOUGHT —OR— MADE UP TO ORDER WOOL!

THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN COMPANY is amply prepared to manufacture to order or exchange Goods of its own make for WOOL, which will be taken at the highest market price, and for the gathering of which wagons will soon be sent to the various sections of the county. The quality of the goods made by us is too well known to need recommendation, and as we are now running our Factory by STEAM POWER, there will be no delay in the manufacture of wool sent or brought to us for that purpose.

P. S.—Weaving, Carding, Fulling and Dyeing promptly attended to in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Ebensburg, May 11, 1877.-tf.

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. O'Kane, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. 9-5,'76.-tf.

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa. Night calls should be made at the Post-office. [8-17,'77.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

THIS WAY
FOR
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

IN addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keeps on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First lass Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876 -ly.*

CRAWFORD HOUSE.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Having once more taken possession of the well known Crawford House in Ebensburg, which he has refitted and refurnished in good style, and intends hereafter to conduct on strict temperance principles, the subscriber earnestly solicits the patronage of those who may visit the county seat either on business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to entertain in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible price. Excellent accommodations will be furnished to summer boarders, who will find the Crawford a pleasant and economical place at which to spend the heated term.

ISAAC CRAWFORD.

Ebensburg, April 27, 1877

INTERESTING FACTS.

Coal was first dug as fuel in 1239.

Carthage was founded by the Phœnicians in 886 B. C.

Utica and Cadiz were built by the Phœnicians in 1450 B. C.

The Bank of England suspended its payments in cash in 1797.

The plow was invented by Dagon, the brother of Cronus, in 2930 B. C.

The Ganges rises from April to August, thirty-two feet, and then creates a flood 100 miles wide.

Richard Porson, celebrated for his memory, learning and eccentricity, was born in 1759, and died in 1808.

Springs are formed by the intervention of clay and sand strata, the former holding water and the latter permitting its free passage.

In 476 Rome was taken by Odoacer, who was made king of Italy, which put an end to the Roman Empire, 1,229 years after the building of Rome.

In 1822 and 1823 Chili was visited by a continuous series of earthquakes, which raised the whole coast from three to four feet above the former level.

Jumnotree, in the wildest part of the elevated Himalayas, has a temple visited by distant devotees, sacred to the goddess Jumna. Bemderpouch, near it, 25,000 feet high.

The Amazon, the Oronoco, the Mississippi, the Nile, the Danube, the Zaire, and the Ganges rivers all have islands at their mouths, and the sea is muddy for a great distance.

The Hindaos believe in the unity of God, and in subordinate deities represented by the element, stars and planets. They teach a fifth element which effects, attracts attention, repulsions, etc., and call the sun adetyæ, attractor.

Spanish wives do not take their husband's name. Spaniards uncontaminated with Moorish blood are called "honorable," however poor, but no rank secures them from the stigma of malasangre. In Spain the passions are the causes of crime and of 5,400 crimes in a year about 3,000 are murders.

EGG SHELLS FOR SETTLING COFFEE.—A few weeks ago we noticed an item recommending the use of egg shells for settling coffe, and being short of eggs we resolved to test the shells to see if they were as effective as represented. Two weeks' use have proved them of practical value; not only do they clear the coffee beautifully, but they prevent the coffe from foaming up and running over, as was always the case when a part of an egg was used to clear the coffee, when first put to boil. We feel that thanks are due the writer, whoever it may be, as we have forgotten under whose signature it appeared, for giving the fact a public presentation. Let more such facts be put in circulation; they are helps worth remembering. Every new idea born of practical experience should be set down, written out, and sent to some live paper of extensive circulation, that is may not be lost but add to the storehouse of knowledge for the benefit of mankind.

DOT.

AN EXPLANATION.—Every one who is familiar with cottage barometers—those little wooden toy-houses with two doors, out of one which the man comes in wet weather, and on his going in, the wife comes out of the other when it is fair. The principle on which they are made is that catgut in wet weather shrinks, and in dry weather regains its strength, a yard or more of common whipcord, with a plummet attached, suspended against the wall, will indicate the weather by rising before rain and sinking before fair weather. Salt which has been thoroughly dried greatly increases in weight before rain. A pair of scales kept suspended with an iron or brass weight in one and an equal quantity of dry salt in the other, will infallibly show any change in the atmosphere.

SCIENTIFIC POTATO CULTURE.—A French agricultural journal, the *Basse Cour*, describes the result of some experiments in potato growing recently conducted by scientific men in Germany, in which it is demonstrated that the "eyes" at the top of the potato produce a much more vigorous offspring than those in the lower part, and the consequence is that those agriculturists who cut their potatoes in half before planting them are not well advised in cutting them vertically, but should always divide them horizontally, planting the upper half and using the other as food for cattle. But the best plan of all is to plant the tuber whole, cutting out, nevertheless, all the "eyes" except those in the top part.

A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—A new musical instrument, called the "Pyrophon," has been invented by M. Kastner. It consists of numerous jets of hydrogen, or illuminating gas, which are burned in tubes in such a way as to produce innumerable detonations, the vibrations of which can be regulated at pleasure and made to yield high or low notes. The tones are more like those of a flute than any other instrument. The invention is, at present, rather a scientific toy than a really practical musical instrument.

RELIEF FOR FROSTED FEET.—For frosted feet, take pure flaxseed oil, bathe your feet, and heat in by the fire well before going to bed; wrap some old clothes around the feet to keep the oil from rubbing off, and bathe again in the morning. A few applications will remove all soreness and itching.

A WASH composed of lime, salt and fine sand or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewash, renders a shingle roof much safer against fire from sparks and falling cinders, in case of fire in the vicinity.

BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

CARBOLINE

A DEODORIZED EXTRACT OF PETROLEUM.

The Only Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
A wonderful discovery. Restores the hair. Creates a new growth of hair in six weeks.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
An elegant dressing. Restores faded hair. Was never known to fail in a single instance.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Eradicates dandruff. Restores gray hair. Is not a dye. Restores the hair naturally.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Invigorates the scalp. Acts like magic. Is doing wonders on bald heads.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Strengthens the hair. Recommends itself. Makes the old look young again.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Is not a dye. Restores lost vitality. Performs what other hair restorers only claim.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Makes hair grow. Absolutely certain. Is the talk all over town.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Is the best hair tonic. Beautifies the hair. Is destined to become a household word.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Excelled by none. Covers the bald heads. Recommends itself. One trial will convince.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Contains no minerals. Restores or gives color. Is praised by every one who has tried it.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Is a natural product. Restores diseased hair. Is the crowning success of the medical world.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Cooling and cleanly. Removes scurf. Is worth its weight in gold.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Make a the hair glossy. Is sure, safe, certain. Buy it; you will never regret it.
CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Sold everywhere. Price, one dollar.

CARBOLINE is prepared from the oil as it flows from Nature's great chemical laboratory, by a peculiar process invented by a practical chemist, who was led to experiment upon Petroleum as a hair restorative by reading an interesting account written by Mr. Geo. Horton, resident of the frontier town of Kischta in Russia. Mr. Horton had tried with extraordinary success the use of Petroleum upon cattle and horses that had lost their hair on being affected with the cattle plague. The idea was suggested to him through a very curious circumstance, namely, he recollected that a former servant at the hotel, prematurely bald, had a singular habit when trimming the lamps, of wiping his petroleum-besmeared hands upon the scanty locks still remaining to him. Three months from his first appearance at the hotel he was the subject of general remark, his head being covered with an abundance of FINE GLOSSY BLACK HAIR. Such a wonderful change in so short a time Mr. Horton deemed of sufficient importance to make public to the world. From practical experiments our chemical friend became convinced that Petroleum if properly prepared and freed from all irritating and illuminating substances had the remarkable property of restoring the hair to its natural state and color; still further experiments were necessary to produce an article combining the medicinal qualities of the oil in an agreeable form and odor, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous Lan de Cologne; he now presents

CARBOLINE

to the public without fear of contradiction as the best restorative and beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists.

KENNEDY & CO.

General Agents for the United States & Canada
Cor. Second Ave. & Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be Found in Cambria county.

☞ Don't Forget the number and Street. [10-4.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Send for Reduced Price List of

MASON & HAMLIN

Cabinet Organs.

NEW and SPLENDID STYLES; PRICES REDUCED $10 to $50 EACH THIS MONTH, (NOV. 1877). Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York, or Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Son, Portland, Me.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO'Y.

829 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY;
CHICAGO, ILL.; NEW ORLEANS, LA.;
OR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged). Weekly and Monthly Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

BEATTY PIANO ORGAN, best. ☞ Look! start ing news. Organs $27 stops, $55. Pianos only $130. cat. $170. Circulars Free. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

HO! FARMERS, FOR Send a postal card for descriptive circulars of 60,000 acres Railroad Lands for sale at $5 and $10 per acre, on Railroad Terms by the IOWA LAND COMPANY. Climate and soil first-class and adapted to grain, Corn and Grazing. Tickets free to land-buyers from Chicago and return. Address J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner, 92 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

IOWA

GIVEN AWAY.—A beautiful Imported Chromo and 60 Elegant Mixed Visiting Cards 25c. 70 for 50c., no chromo. ROYAL CARD CO., Port Leyden, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Try it and be convinced. Price One Dollar per bottle at Druggists or sent by Prepaid on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using with each bottle or sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

The Great Cause of Human Misery!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervousness, Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann Street, New York.
Post Office Box 4586. [10-12.-6m.]

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed as to price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

JAMES WILKINSON.....H. T. O'FRIEL.

WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!

Loretto, Pa.

☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. [4-12.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED 1869.

R. S. & A. P. Lacey.

Attorneys-at-Law,

529 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Inventors.

We procure patents in all countries. No ATTORNEY FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is obtained. No fee in the Patent Office necessary in applying for patents. No additional fees for procuring and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to interference cases before the Patent Office. Extensions before Congress. Infringement Suits in different States and all litigated cases appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS.

United States Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of War Claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and seamen of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received, inclose stamp, and I will reply after examination, what will be given you without charge.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and seamen wounded, injured or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to pension.

United States General Land Office.

Claims for Mineral Land, Private Land Claims, Mining, preemption, and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office and the Department of the Interior.

Land Warrants.

We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we invite correspondence with all parties who have any for sale, and agree to pay more than any house in the country.

We consider our business in Patent Practice having the full technical knowledge of the experienced lawyers and give our clients the care and supervision to every important paper in person in each case. Prompt attention and low charges to all business entrusted to us. Address,

R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys,
529 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Any person desiring information as to patentability and responsibility of this firm, or their standing and responsibility, is at liberty to refer to any person for whom we have done business. Address as above.

Great Reduction IN TEETH!

A FULL SET FOR $6.00

—AT—

Dr. Quincy A. Scott's,

218 PENN AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors has given Dr. Scott's work a world wide celebrity, and his prices are always estimated when they get it that they HAVE THE BEST.

IT WILL PAY EVERYBODY TO VISIT PITTSBURGH TO HAVE DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT EXTRACT THEIR TEETH WITHOUT PAIN BY HIS ABSOLUTELY SAFE ANÆSTHETIC, AS IT IS THE ONLY ONE IN EXISTENCE.

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

Another Death from Laughing Gas.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a surgeon of 30 years standing in Manchester England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" was administered very rapidly and he took a few inhalations too many.

June 15, 1877.-84gm.

RHEUMATIC COMPOUND!

R. E. Sellers & Co., Proprs., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS [2-46.-ly.]

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. [3-4.-ly.]

M. E. BUCKLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office with F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., on High st. All business pertaining to the profession promptly attended to. [1-1.-tf.]

Human Nature Among Ants.

Wars among the ants have not much the same causes as among men; it is a piece of territory that is coveted, and the stronger tribe presses forces, vanquishes and ejects the weaker; or it is the possession of slaves and herds, which one colony endeavors to wrest from another; or in the latter case making species, a colony goes on a new relay of servants to supply its every need. In this case [illegible] *Formica rufa* or [illegible] *Formica nigra*, after subjugating—for the red ants are very brave in the black ones, though cowards, fighting for their young—their sons, who are almost as large as the bear of the parent, they become in their own hands. [illegible] out into perfect insects, they [illegible] of the colony; they feed it, they take charge of the eggs, the larvæ, and carry about the pupæ, and who will affirm that the ant cannot help the mind [illegible] is close at hand. [illegible] have something to say to this? They certainly have a language, a desire to govern, and the power of expression, all rather remarkable in insects and herds. [illegible] should have taken root in a single species, shall not be [illegible]

When the cold weather comes, the slaves [illegible] temple, and [illegible] out of doors. They [illegible] work for their masters, [illegible] can hold them in [illegible]

In these [illegible] manifest a singular [illegible] human beings in the [illegible] the presence [illegible] Are not wasps [illegible] and herding [illegible] excited [illegible] recklessly throwing [illegible] out [illegible] and [illegible] wrest from another; so in the [illegible] making species, a colony [illegible] new relay of servants [illegible] all care. In this [illegible] *Formica rufa* or [illegible] *Formica nigra*, after subjugating [illegible] —for the red ants are very brave [illegible] the black ones, though cowards, [illegible] fighting for their young—their [illegible] sons, who are almost as large as [illegible] bear of the parent, they become [illegible] their own hands. [illegible] out into perfect insects, they [illegible] of the colony; they feed it, they take charge of the eggs, the larvæ, and carry about the pupæ, and who will affirm that the ant cannot help the mind [illegible] is close at hand. [illegible] have something to say to this? They certainly have a language, a desire to govern, and the power of expression, all rather remarkable in insects and herds. [illegible] should have taken root in a single species, shall not be [illegible]

When the cold weather comes, the slaves [illegible] temple, and [illegible] out of doors. They [illegible] work for their masters, [illegible] can hold them in [illegible]

In these [illegible] manifest a singular [illegible] human beings in the [illegible] the presence [illegible] Are not wasps [illegible] and herding [illegible] excited [illegible] recklessly throwing [illegible] out [illegible] and [illegible] wrest from another; so in the [illegible] making species, a colony [illegible] new relay of servants [illegible] all care. In this [illegible]

Wherever [illegible] There are few [illegible] watched [illegible] needs, or [illegible] there are few [illegible] the weight of the [illegible] rarely the same [illegible] gether, and it [illegible] of the plover [illegible] pilots would [illegible] which remain [illegible] the weather and [illegible] grow fatter [illegible] such is the general [illegible] perspire more; [illegible] expand [illegible] we expand [illegible] nature of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]